The Bombay Chronicle.
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Half-yearly .. .. „ 8
Quarterly .. .. .. „ 4

The Bombay Chronicle

The Bombay Chronicle.
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.
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Half-yearly .. .. „ 11
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VOL. III. NO. 156 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
4th July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
11th „	Khyber	9000	..	..
18th „	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
25th „	Caledonia	8000	..	..
1st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
8th „	Khiva	5000	..	..
15th „	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
22nd „	Kashmir	9000	..	..
29th „	Salsette	6000	Persia	8000
5th Sept.	Mooltan	10300	..	..
12th „	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
18th „	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	..	..
26th „	Maloja	12500	..	..
3rd Oct.	Egypt	8000	..	..
10th „	Salsette	6000	Arabia	8000
17th „	Karmala	9000	..	..
24th „	alsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st „	Caledonia	8000	..	..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	↔	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	6126	5th July	17th July
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	5848	14th July	26th July
Iyo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	27th July	8th August

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,300.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Zymole Trokeys are handy to carry and are invaluable to all who talk or sing. As a stimulating antiseptic for the throat they are unequalled. 23

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about
City of London	9000	3rd July	..

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	873	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency, Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,185 tons, sailing on arrival of the English Mail steamer on Saturday, 3rd July, connecting at Karachi (passengers only) with the s.s. "Dumra" for Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "BARPETA," 3,283 tons, on Friday 9th July, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, sailing about 15th/16th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "OKARA," 5,291 tons, sailing on or about 7th July.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay,
3rd July, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay about
S.S. "Olympia"	5124	Alex Andrew	about 24th July, 1915.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	600
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS	B. O. C. PITCH
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WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20, or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap.

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties; Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments;
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY
and
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams, CORNAGLIA! Telephone No. 48

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THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

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Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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L. F. TUCKER,
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Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 19,300,000

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Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtao
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 287.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Every wise mother always prefers to use Kaminia Oil for her children's toilet, because she knows that it is the best of all other Hair Oils. H 1

RELIABLE BOOTS FOR MONSOON WEAR.

Black Rs. 16-8 } Nett.
Tan „ 17-8 }

In spite of the enormous increase in the price of all English leathers we are able, owing to our holding large stocks at the outbreak of war, to offer these Boots at the exceptionally low price quoted.

This is a Boot that we can thoroughly recommend.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd.
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Telephone No. 2728.

THE MOTOR UNION
INSURANCE Co., Ld.,
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
WHICH WAS
Founded by Motorists for Motorists
OFFERS
Special Comprehensive Policy

Some special features are:
No Limit to Number of Claims in year.
Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
Complete Cover and Absolute security.
Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

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BY APPOINTMENT.
GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1838.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

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ACCIDENT	

INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
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(P. O. Box [illegible])
Manager for India—

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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE HUPMOBILE MOTOR Car is recommended by all users to their friends. At Rs. 4,750. The Car is a fine investment by any purchaser. Arrange a Trial.

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
531—10 Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

TO RESIDENTS on Cuffe Parade or vicinity. Breakfasts, Luncheons, and Dinners supplied at moderate rates. Excellent cuisine. For terms and other particulars apply to Box No. 523 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1056

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—(Confidential)—A well-known AMERICAN DENTIST in Bombay undertakes to do any kind of dental work on *monthly payment* at moderate charges.
High class work guaranteed. No increase in price. Please apply: DENTIST, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 951

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

LEADING HOUSE IN THE EAST—For first class MOTOR CARS, MOTORS CYCLES, CYCLES, TYRES and ACCESSORIES.
THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
New Queen's Road, Bombay.
Telephone:—No. 2180.
Telegrams:—"Aeroplane" Bombay.
2

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 535

WANTED.

WANTED—Gentlemen requiring good wholesome meals at moderate rates to apply to "M. B." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 100

WANTED.—By cheerful French family, to let comfortable airy rooms with excellent board by week or month. E. L. F. Home comforts. Very moderate. Good central locality. Address to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 180

WANTED for the Government Turpentine and Rosin Factory at Bhawali, near Naini Tal, a well educated NATIVE MECHANIC, (holding at least second class Boiler Act certificate valid for U.P.) to take charge of the factory plant, and also the manufacture under the Manager. A Parsi or Hindu preferred. Only good workers need apply.
Pay Rs. 105—10—125 and free quarters.
The post is on the Temporary Establishment only.
Apply H. BENSON, Manager. 206

WANTED for the Bastar State, C.P., a trained Forest Officer with technical and practical experience in the preparation and compilation of working plans. The consolidated salary of the post is Rs. 240 rising by increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 270 per mensem. Appointment will be on probation for six months.
None need apply who is below the rank of a Forest Ranger of not less than 10 years' standing.
Applications with attested copies of testimonials should be addressed to undersigned.
RUDRA PRATAP DEO,
Feudatory Chief,
Bastar State.
Jagdalpur, 3rd June, 1915. 201

WANTED.

WANTED—HONEST MEHTAJI, knowing English for Amichand Govindji's Sweetmeat Shop, opposite Juma Musjid. 1149

WANTED—Patients suffering from Leucoderma (white Leprosy). Treatment on contract. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED a research CHEMIST who has done research work in dyes such as are used in Cotton Mills. Apply to Box No. 431 "Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1140

WANTED a GRADUATE for the post of Head Master. Apply sharp stating age, second language and salary expected to the MANAGER, A. K. U. A. V. School, Abrama via Amalsad 1141

WANTED EMPLOYMENT in a commercial house by a young Englishman, well up in accounts and correspondence. Willing to start on living salary, provided prospects good. Apply to "S. E. C." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 300

WANTED a European trained SURGICAL NURSE for the Civil Hospital, Surat, from middle of August. Salary Rs. 80—10—100. Furnished quarters free, with messing and uniform allowances. Apply to COLLECTOR, Surat, with testimonials. 207

WANTED ambitious youths to undergo EXPERT PERSONAL TUITION in "SLOAN-DUPLOYAN" Shorthand, "TOUCH" Type-writing, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Correspondence, Book-keeping, etc. Fees suit all pockets. Proficiency Guaranteed and Situations Secured. Educated "helpless" Orphans Admitted Free.
CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
46, Kalbadevi Road Bombay. 200

WANTED for the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., Nyasaland, Blantyre, PARSEE SALESMAN knowing Accounts, on a three years' agreement. Salary £10 first year, £11 second year, £12 third year per month consolidated. Free return second class passage, free medical attendance and free quarters.
Applicants must apply with certificates to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co. Ltd., Home Street, Bombay. 1154

WANTED Depot Superintendent for the Government Emigration Agency at Benares, should be well educated, good writer, with knowledge of Accounts-English and Urdu.
Preference will be given to a Mahomedan and one who has a knowledge of Military Police or Jail discipline, age between 30 and 40 Salary Rs. 80, rising to Rs. 100 with good house. Application, with copies of testimonials, should be made in applicant's own writing not later than 12th July 1915. None should apply in person.
A. MARSDEN,
210 Govt. Emigration Agent, Benares.

APPLICATIONS for the POST OF LECTURER in Dentistry. Grant Medical College, and Ex-officio Dental Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, on salary of Rs. 200 p.m. which is to fall vacant from 1st October, 1915, are invited by the undersigned not later than 5th July, 1915. The post in half-time non-pensionable appointment and is tenable for one year, the term being extended from year to year at the discretion of Government.
A. STREET, F.R.C.S.,
Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Ag. Principal, Grant Medical College.
1137

WANTED—A Qualified European Medical man for the post of Doctor to the Chumparan Medical Fund, for the period up to the 30th April 1916. Salary Rs. 650 per month, free house, and use of a motor car with allowance for its upkeep.
If satisfaction is given an agreement would probably be entered into for a period of 3 years.
Apply with testimonials to—
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Chumparan Medical Fund,
Muckwah P. O.,
200 Chumparan, Behar.

FOR SALE.

FRESH THICK CREAM can always be had from VICTORIA DAIRY Co., Tamarined Lane, Fort, at one rupee per pound. 1148

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 997

FOR SALE.—Going cheap a double aluminium bedstead mounted with solid brass with spring and cotton Mattress. Can be seen. Apply to Box No. 522, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

ENGLISH DESSERT PEARS and APPLES, 9lbs. nett, by V. P. Parcelpost, for Rs. 3-8, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Panjab. Telegrams, Banon, Kulu. 1119

FOR SALE—The property of a gentleman, an English rubber tyred landaulette in very good order by Mulliner, very light and comfortable, patent self-acting hood, with brake.
A chestnut waler cob about 14-3, 8 years old, in very good condition, fast, strong and no vice. Apply
HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS,
Queen's Road, Bombay.
1150

TO BE LET.

TO LET—4th floor, single-rooms, with lift, cheap, for Anglo-Indians or Parsis, at Umrigar Building, opp. Crawford Market. Apply F. 361, Hornby Road. 1106

TO LET—The GROUND FLOOR of Bungalow No. 6, Club Road, with electric lights and out-houses. Rent Rs. 95. Apply to Mrs. D. N. MIRZA, next Scottish High School, in the rear. 1134

TO LET—Excellent suite of rooms consisting of bed room, dressing room, bathroom, W. C., private entrance. Furnished or unfurnished—with or without board. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 20

TO LET—2nd floor of Block No. 2, BAIG MANSIONS, Chaupatty sea-face, all round open, Electric light fan with every comfort, up-to-date fashion. Apply there third floor. 1129

TO LET for Offices and Banks ground floor of Building No. 2, in Raja Bahadur Motilal's Mansions, formerly occupied by the Indian Specie Bank Ltd. Apply to the ESTATE MANAGER to Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, Hummum Street, Fort. 1121

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of the following pipes and bends. The pipes should be of uniform bore and thickness throughout free from all flaws and defects and tested to a pressure of 200 lbs. per square inch.—

2"	steel or W. I. Pipes with screwed ends.	Rft. 8550
2"	¼ bends do.	No. 13
3"	W. I. or Steel with screwed ends or alternatively spigot and socket C. I. Pipes.	Rft. 5735
3"	¼ bends do.	No. 16
6"	Cast Iron Pipes with spigot and socket ends.	Rft. 755
6"	¼ bends. do.	No. 16.

Alternative prices should be quoted for 2 and 3 inch pipes separately for steel, W. I. or C. I. pipes as specified above.
Tenders in sealed covers clearly superscribed "Tender for Pipes on the left hand corner of the envelope should be delivered to the undersigned at his office No. 15, Infantry Road, Bangalore Cantonment not later than 12 noon on Tuesday the 20th July 1915.
Delivery must be made within 30 days after communication of acceptance of Tender.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender or any tender or assign any reason for rejecting tenders.
C. DOVE WILSON,
Engineer-in-Chief,
State Railway Construction.
Office of the Engineer-in-Chief,
State Railway Construction Department,
Bangalore, 26th June, 1915. 1118

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 111 of 1910 Re: Vassonji Bhanji Rodaya.
No. 507 of 1912 Re: Bruno Gerald Barretto.
No. 587 of 1913 Re: Jetha Dewji Gadhia traded as Mehta & Co.
No. 623 of 1913 Re: Dossabhai Jamsetji Sethna.
No. 343 of 1914 Re: Analsey Gunsey Shah traded as Dewsey Analsey.
No. 522 of 1914 Re: Mohanlal Motilal Sha traded as The Bombay Steam Laundry.
No. 523 of 1914 Re: Nasarbhai Hasam Khoja.
No. 529 of 1914 Re: Bhawanishanker Umedram Jariwalla.
No. 538 of 1914 Re: Oosman Abhee Adam Khatri.
No. 724 of 1914 Re: Rustomji Framji Wadia.
NOTICE is hereby given that it is intended to declare first and final Dividends in the above matters.
Creditors, who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the Office of the Official Assignee of Bombay on or before the 24th day of July 1915. If they fail to do so, their claims will be expunged and the Official Assignee will proceed to make final Dividends without regard to their claims.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, this 18th day of June, 1915. 1040

NOTICE.

TEMPORARY SUB-OVERSEERS urgently required for field service with the Works Company, Persian Gulf.
The terms of service are as follows:—
(1) Pay Rs. 50 plus 50 per cent batta.
(2) Free accommodation and free rations from date of embarkation.
(3) Free transport to port of embarkation and from port of disembarkation to place of entertainment on return to India.
Applicants must present their original certificates including a medical certificate of physical fitness for field service (signed by a Military medical officer not more than a week previous to the date of application) and a copy of this advertisement personally to an Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer or Executive Engineer preferably to one to whom they are known. If an applicant is given an appointment his original certificates will be retained by the Director General of Military Works during the period of his employment. 1120

NOTICE.

From and after this date the undersigned will be prepared to accept Fire Insurance Risks in the Bombay Presidency, on behalf of the London Assurance Corporation established in A.D. 1720 and Incorporated in England.
FRAMJEE SONS & Co.,
Oriental Buildings,
Hornby Road, Bombay
926

SALE OF HARD WASTE.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of ready stocks of Hard Wastes of different sorts. For full information apply to—
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.
Agents, The Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd.
2, Tamarind Lane,
Fort, Bombay. 1147

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. MARZBAN ARDESHIR and MAHIAR NUSSERWAN have contracted to exchange their undermentioned property with the property of our clients Messrs. Balubhai Hurgovandas and Maganlal Jekisondas free from incumbrances. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance gift mortgage lease sale lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 61, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the same shall be regarded as null and void and considered to have been waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses chawls shops and outhouses standing thereon situate lying and being at Matunga Bhandarwada Street assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 234, 366 and 423 New Nos. B/3901, 4112 and 4206 Survey No. 1B and 2B/839 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 7543 (14) 14A, 14AA, Nos. 1110N, 1110NN and 1110NB, and containing by admeasurement 1075 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Bombay Company Limited on or towards the West by the passage and beyond that by the property of Rustom Behram Irani on or towards the North by the property of Gynaneshwar Temple and on or towards the South by Public Road and which and all said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of Marzban Ardeshir and Mahiar Nusserwan.
AMIN AND DESAI,
Attorneys for Messrs. Balubhai Hurgovandas and Maganlal
1145 Jekisondas.

THE BOMBAY UNITED BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 8th July, 1915, at 3-15 p.m., (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and Audited Balance Sheet upto 31st December 1914.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of Mr. A. J. Bilimoria who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
By order of the Board,
P. P. MISTRI,
Ag. Secretary.
N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 8th to 15th July 1915, both days inclusive.
Bombay, 29th June, 1915. 1153

LECTURES ON PORTUGUESE LITERATURE.

BY
MR. V. DE BRAGANCA CUNHA.

THE above lectures will be delivered under the auspices of the University of Bombay in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, of the University on the undermentioned days and subjects at 5-45 p.m. each day.
MONDAY, 5th July—Early Poetry, Early Prose.
TUESDAY, 6th July—National and Classical Schools.
WEDNESDAY, 7th July—Camoes, Man and Poet.
THURSDAY, 8th July—Camoes in English. English Versions and Translators.
FRIDAY, 9th July—The Spanish Domination. Its effects.
SATURDAY, 10th July—The Literary output of the 18th and 19th centuries.
The lectures are open to the public.
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
University Office, 26th June, 1915. 444

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend for the half year ended 30th June, last at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent per annum both free from Income Tax will be payable on application on and after Friday, the 9th instant to registered shareholders on 30th June 1915.
By Order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 2nd July 1915. 1157

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted to Mr. A. SOMERVILLE by Messrs. Aldridge Salmon & Co., Ltd., of London and Bombay has now cancelled and he is therefore no longer authorised to transact any business or to enter into engagements on their behalf.
(Signed) Per Pro. ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Ltd.,
1151 A. D. McPHAIL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. DAVID SHALOM ZAKERIA, lately a clerk in my service has no further connection with us as from the 1st current.
Any person or firms dealing with him will do so at their own risk.
SOLOMON ABOODY MENASHY MEER,
Bombay, 1st July 1915. 1143

HANSA LINE LIQUIDATION.

ALL those having claims outstanding against the Hansa Line, Bombay, are requested to send them in to the undersigned fully detailed and vouched on or before Thursday, July 15th 1915. No claims received after this date can be considered.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Liquidators of the Hansa Line, Bombay.
Grahams Buildings,
1st July, 1915. 1155.

NOTICES.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TWO SEPARATE TENDERS are invited and will be received in the office of the undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 14th July, 1915, upto 1 o'clock p.m. for the following works:—

(1) (a) Constructing quarters for four European Officers at Palton Road, Rs. 27,467.
(b) Building quarters for three Indian Sub-Inspectors and a Police Station at Palton Road, Rs. 23,148. } Rs. 50,615.

(2) Constructing three reinforced concrete chauls for 275 sepoys and 20 Head Constables at Palton Road Rs 2,10,719.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees, during office hours, either on personal application or by duly authorized Agents. Earnest money, amounting to Rs. 2,500 for tender No. 1 and Rs. 10,500 for tender No. 2, should accompany each tender. Security deposit of Rs 5,000 for tender No. 1 and Rs. 21,000 for tender No. 2 (including the amounts of earnest money) will be required from the contractors whose tenders will be accepted.
A. H. WHYTE, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 1st July, 1915. 1146

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4 p.m. for the following objects.
1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and the Hon. Mr. W. T. Graham who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
By Order of the Board.
R. AITKEN,
Secreaary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 2nd July 1915. 1156

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS
N. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATE AT MODYKHANA AND MINT ROAD, FORT.
Under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji and Jinvala attorneys for the mortgagees Messrs. Keshawlal Chhagganlal and Jamnadas Chhaganlal and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Javervahu widow of Pitambardas Naranji and by virtue of power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 14th day of May 1913 and made between the mortgagor Bai Javervahu widow of Pitambardas Naranji of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers will put up for sale by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of July, 1915, at the undermentioned time on the premises the immovable properties described in the schedule hereunder. The property in lot No. 1, will be sold subject to an Indenture of mortgage dated the 4th day of March, 1904 for Rs. 25,000 made between the mortgagor of the one part and Tribhowandas Varjiwandas and others of the other part.
SCHEDULE.
LOT NO. 1 AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).
All the pieces or parcels of quit and ground rent tenure together with the several messuages, tenements and buildings, houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mody-Street in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 407 and 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property described in the second Schedule hereunder written, on the West partly by the property of Ragunathgir Ratnagir and partly by Mody Lane, on the north partly by the property of Ragunathgir Rantnagir and partly by Mody Lane and on the South by the property of Parbhudas Jeewandas Kothari and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 740-730 and 731 Collector's New Nos. 5944-5945 and 5947 old Survey Nos. 1287, 1090 and 1288 and new Survey Nos. 8353, 8535, and 2/8334 and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 1972 and Street Nos. 177-179.
LOT NO. 2 AT 5 P.M. (S. T.).
All that piece or parcel of Municipal land or ground together with messuage tenements buildings and stables standing thereon situate at Rampart Row or Mint Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 162 and 8/9 square yards or thereabouts, the land being not surveyed by Colonel Laught on it does not bear Collector's number or New Survey number and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 1972 and Street Nos. 102-104 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Rampart Row or Mint Street on or towards the West by the property hereinbefore described in the first schedule on or towards the North by the Mody Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Parbhudas Jeewandas Kothari.
For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds etc., apply to Messrs. Rustomji and Jinwala Attorneys for the said mortgagees at their office No. 373 Hornby Road, within the Fort or to the undersgned.
MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 521.

Madame Stanley Humphrey of Waterloo Mansions has wound up the business: so all the remaining stock-in-trade of fancy dresses, laces, ribbons, hats, bonnets, trimmings, underwears, overcoats, silk sarees, laces, blouses shyphon, insertions, woollen cloth, corsets, gowns, ties, fancy hats, etc., and furniture such as show cases, cupboards, Cheval glasses, typewriters, Romeo duplicators, carpets, glass partitions, electric fans, etc., will be sold off at very low rates as we have to give vacant possession of the shop on the 10th instant.
N.B.—Shop will be kept open TO-MORROW Sunday by special request.
Special attention is drawn to the artistic shop furniture and tailoring department fittings.

WEEKLY SALE.
On MONDAY, the 5th July, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
New designed furniture such as drawing room suites of sofas lined with rich tapestry, writing and dressing tables, teakwood mirror door almirus, cupboards, side-cupboards with mirror, double teapoys, arm and armless chairs, book-cases, marble top tables, easy and rocking chairs, reclining sofas, iron cots, tapestry lined sofas, etc.
The property of a European gentleman:—
Writing tables, easy chairs, teakwood cup-board, chest-of-drawers, towel horse, teapoys, cushioned chairs, iron cot, table looking glass, crockery stand, meat safe, chairs, etc.
1 Oakwood handsome double bedstead.
1 Easel.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Babaji Ganu Boradi, an insolvent:—
3 Ice refrigerators.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater Esq., the Administrator General, Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. H. C. Macintyre, the following estate of the said deceased:—
Wearing apparels, such as suites, shirts, drawers, coats, pants, sleeping suits, table cloths, napkins, towels, boots, shoes, photo frames, butter-dish, cigar cases, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).
2 Rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office broughams.
2 Rubber-tyred palanquin shape office shigrams.
1 strong built rubber-tyred victoria.

AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).
Some second-hand bicycles.

AUCTION SALE of valuable plots of land behind the Hindu Temple near the Station at Ghatkopar and at Kirol, belonging to Khimji Goculdas and others.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction
High Court Suit No. 540 of 1911.
Thackersey Lakhmidas ..... Plaintiff-
vs.
Khimji Goculdas and ors ..... Defendants.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th day of July, 1915 at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), at Ghatkopar, on premises, the valuable plots of land belonging to Khimji Goculdas and others and come to their shares on partition with Runchordas Dharsi Hingwala and continue such sale on every following Wednesday and Monday at the aforesaid time till all the plots are sold.
For further particulars plans and descriptions of plots and conditions of sale aplpy to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Vendor at their office at Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.
N. B.:—The Hindus and the Multanees are inclined to build bungalows on the above plots and so the purchasers will derive great profit.
If there will be rain on sale day, the auction will be held at the premises of the Defendant's bungalow.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES WEAVING MACHINERY.
Under instructions from Messrs. Sorabji Shapurji & Co., and on account and at the risk Messrs. The Gulambaba S. & W. Co., Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th July 1915, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:
G. B. 263 Bombay 1/3-3 cases Weaving Machinery consisting of:—
24 Loose Reed Slays 32in. R. S. for converting 24 Drop Box Looms into Plain Looms, with one Drop Box Slaysword, Boxhacks with Swells, Hinges aand Pins, Malleable Boxsides. Boxends, 19-5/8 plates with bits on etc., complete; also 24 pulleys 10/2in. diameter.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1915.

If the bowels are clogged up, they need clearing. Inactivity of the bowels is what is known as constipation, and is productive of many baneful results. When your bowels do not act regularly take Kasagra. D 25

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Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. GHANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street

SALE THIS DAY SATURDAY, THE 3RD JULY, 1915, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd July, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, very useful and decent household and office furniture such as:—

Arm and armless chairs, dining tables, round tables, office and writing tables, wash-hand and dressing tables, drawing room suites, cane and wooden reclining back sofas, cane and wooden garden and verandah benches, single and double glass and panel door almyrahs and cupboards, gown presses, chest of drawers, partition screens, easy chairs, invalid sofas, fancy teapoys, low and office chairs, cabinets, single and double cots, bedsteads, soiled linen baskets, ice box, wall brackets, phonographs, records etc., etc.

By order of the concerned:—
1 case, 40 pieces, striped and chequered cashmira, 46in. by 30 yds.
24 kerosene lamp founts.
By order of a private gentleman:—
1 lady's bicycle.
1 William Type-writer.
Property of a private gentleman.
2 fancy mirror cabinets.
1 cradle.
1 cupboard in two pieces.
1 pair jardineers with stand.

GHANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1915.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first-class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address.—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTOR CINEMA

Home of Beautiful Pictures

EDWARDES THEATRE
LATE LA SCALA

KALBADEVI ROAD.

A minute's drive from Bori Bunder or Crawford Market.

THIS WEEK'S GORGEOUS PROGRAMME

2 STAR DRAMAS 2

HEROES ONE AND ALL

A Beautiful Story of Adventures of a Telephone Girl. Dramatically Interpreted.

WHOLESOME AND TRUE.

A fire scene occurs which is so startling as to surpass anything ever attempted before.

A WAR-TIME MOTHER'S SACRIFICE

A Capital Sensational War Drama.

Dashing and Exciting Story on altogether new lines.

Most daring deeds ever performed in a Film.

Full Complement of Comics, Interest and Educational Subjects.

9,000 ft. Long Programme. 2 Hours' Show.

A Terrific Programme. YOU SHOULD SEE.

EXTRA SHOW Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m.(S.T.)

2 SHOWS 6-45 & 10. 2 Hours' Show.

PEOPLE'S POPULAR PRICES.

BAR is every night kept open between 6-30 and 11-30.

There will be no 10 o'clock Show on Saturdays, Mondays and Wednesdays.

THE FILM OF THE MOMENT.

"MAN PROPOSES, BUT——"

Exclusive....3500 feet....3 reels.

An intensely dramatic story of the diplomatic relations between Austria and Italy. NOW while all eyes are turned to the great military drama which is being enacted on the Austro-Italian frontier, IS THE TIME to see this arresting and sensational drama of Austrian duplicity and Italian heroism. It is a Prophecy in celluloid. It treats powerfully of Austro-German diplomacy and secret service. It strikingly depicts the machinations of those skilled in political intrigue.

3 Shows Nightly.....Each 1½ Hours.

7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 and 10-30 to 12.

Extra Prize Shows, Saturday and Sunday 5-15 to 6-45.

POPULAR HALF RATES AS USUAL.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA

'Phone | LOHAR CHAWL PRINCESS STREET. | 1882

NOTE.—Owing to the late arrival of the English Mail steamer, the further episodes of our great serial The Master Key have not come to hand.

Free lists suspended on Saturdays and Sundays.

After strenuous outdoor exercise take Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—invigorator and energy producer. It feeds the broken down tissues and makes you feel like new. B-4

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Next Saturday

The **World's Masterpiece** of **Stupendous Realism:**

"CABIRIA."

CABIRIA

is a child-heroin of the Punic Wars. Third century B. C., when Carthage was a great Military Power, striving to overthrow the Romans. In it is the first great naval fight history records, and a score of full-sized ships are seen blazing and sinking.

CABIRIA

The attacks of the Carthaginians shows the tremendous risks film-actors take in order to produce realism.

CABIRIA

shows an earthquake, where a whole city including the Roman Palaces, has been destroyed within 15 minutes.

CABIRIA

has a character in the Slave Maciste who took over a year to discover, and nine months to train. He is the biggest and strongest actor ever filmed. He does prodigeous feats of strength and has never acted before in his life.

CABIRIA

occupied two years to make and the actors were made to grow natural beards and long hair.

CABIRIA

shows the Temple of Moloch containing the god of that name whose breast contains a fiery furnace, in which human sacrifice is thrown. This is the most wonderful realism ever shown.

CABIRIA

The entrance to the Temple of Moloch is a structure resembling a crouching monster's mouth, the size of this may be judged from the fact that the paws on each side of the jaws are 20 times higher than a man. The sight of hundreds of worshippers entering this uncanny building is weird in the extreme.

CABIRIA

was written by Gabriele D'Annunzio, the Shakespeare of Italy, and her greatest patriot. Gabriele D'Annunzio did more than any man in Italy to urge his countrymen to the side of the Allies.

CABIRIA

cost nearly £ 50,000 to produce.

Despite the enormous attraction there will be no change in Prices.

Seats can be booked at

ROSE & Co.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1915.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of 15 days' racing, to be held from 31st July to 9th October 1915.

PRICES OF ADMISSION FOR WHOLE SEASON.

Each Gentleman	Rs. 50
Each Lady	Rs. 15.

N. B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and Ladies with badges will receive tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, No. 6, Burnett Road, Poona, or at the Gates.

3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Single Ticket	Rs. 5
Lady	Rs. 2.

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Single Ticket	Rs. 1-8
Soldiers in Uniform	Rs. 1-0
Lady	Rs. 0-8

Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gates only.

PASSENGERS BY SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class.	Second Class.
Rail Fare and admission to Grand Stand and 1st Enclosure	Rs. 15-0	Rs. 10-0
Rail Fare without admission to Grand Stand and 1st Enclosure	Rs. 13-0	Rs. 8-0
Rail Fare with admission to 2nd Enclosure	Rs. 13-8	Rs. 8-8

N. B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon Books are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children in arms will not be admitted.

Those entitled to free admission for the Season, can obtain their tickets or passes on application to the Secretary at the Turf Club Office before Saturday, July 24th, 1915.

J. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Poona, 1st July, 1915.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK

RE-OPENING ON THURSDAY 1st July 1915

Practice Session		8-30 to 9-30 a. m.
Evening	„	6 to 8 p. m.
Night	„	9-30 to 11-30 p. m.
Sunday	„	9 to 11 a. m.

There will be no Evening Sessions 6 to 8 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

9-30 TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT 9-30.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE!

THE BANDMANN COMEDY SKETCH Co.

In special programme of popular successes.

Including Tom Payne's great travesty.

"ROUND THE HALLS"

ALL THE FAVOURITES IN NEW AND POPULAR SUCCESSES.

DROP IN AND SAY "AU REVOIR" TO THESE POPULAR PLAYERS.

AT 6-30 ONLY. TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) AT 4-30, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

THE LONDON FILM Co.'s LATEST TOPICAL DRAMA.

"ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE"

IN 3 PARTS.

An exceedingly interesting and exciting film with a strong cast of British players including Jane Gail and Gerald Ames,

BRITISH WAR SKETCHES.
Admiral Beatty's tactics in sinking the "Blucher."

MAX A CHIROPODIST.
Without doubt the funniest film Max has ever made.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

CHARNI ROAD.

PROGRAMME COMMENCING

Saturday, the 3rd July, 1915.

1.	BEAUTIES OF FRANCE	Colored Travel.
2.	GAZETTE No. 325	Topical.
3.	MY COUSIN—YOU KNOW IN TWO PARTS.	Comedy.
4.	VARIOUS DANCES	Variety Turn.
5.	THE WARNING A Strong Original Three-Reel Drama on a [illegible] Theme.	Drama.
6.	MIXED MEETING Absolutely the best Cinema Programme	

3 SHOWS NIGHT

7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12 p. m.

PRICES AS USUAL.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

LAST NIGHT!

LAST NIGHT!!

FAREWELL NIGHT.

COMMENCE 9-30 P. M.

HENRY DALLAS

PRESENTS

R. B. Salisbury's Company—

'THE QUAINTS'

IN PIERROTLAND.

Written and produced by R. B. Salisbury.

Music by Dick Hewlett and George Buchanan.

Complete Change of Programme

Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Br. Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan) Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shangnai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 34.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yiotio

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 20,00,000
Reserve Fund	[illegible]

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

[illegible] particulars, and rules of business

SETH CHANDRAS
SETH CHARANDAS
Manager.

WATERPROOF COATS

We have just unpacked a large quantity of the best Waterproof Coats of well-known makers, and Travelling and Outfitting requisites, etc., etc.

Prices very Moderate

A Trial is respectfully solicited.

TYEBBHOY SHAIKH HASSONALLY,

Shop No 1, Arcade Footpath,

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still

Day of week	Day of Month.	High Water: Bombay Mean Time.	h.	m.	ft. in	Low Water: Month.	Bombay Mean Time	h.	m.	ft. in
	July.					July				
Fri.	2	m	2	51	28 3	2	m	8	37	17 6
			3	10a	28 0			9	40a	17 8
Sat.	3	m	3	44	25 8	3	m	9	22	18 10
			3	48a	27 0			10	28a	18 0
Sun.	4	m	4	40	25 0	4	m	10	10	20 1
			4	27a	26 0			11	17a	18 2
Mo.	5	m	5	44	24 6	5		11	8a	21 2
			5	9a	25 2					
Tu.	6	m	7	1	24 5	6	m	0	8	18 4
			5	57a	24 6			7	31a	21 10
W.	7	m	8	27	24 2	7	m	1	1	18 3
			7	0a	24 2			1	50a	21 11
Th.	8	m	9	26	25 4	8	m	1	53	18 0
			8	5a	24 0			2	55a	21 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise	Sunset.
„ 2 (Friday)	„ 6h. 5m.	„ 7h. 20m
„ 3 (Saturday)	„ 6h. 6m.	„ 7h. 20m
„ 4 (Sunday)	„ 6h. 6m.	„ 7h. 20m
„ 5 (Monday)	„ 6h. 6m.	„ 7h. 20m
„ 6 (Tuesday)	„ 6h. 7m.	„ 7h. 20m
„ 7 (Wednesday)	„ 6h. 7m.	„ 7h. 20m
„ 8 (Thursday)	„ 6h. 7m.	„ 7h. 20m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Perigee, June 26th, 7-6h. a.m.; Full Moon, 27th, 9h 57-4m. a.m.; Last Quarter, July 4th, 11h. 24-2m. a.m.; Apogee, 8th, 4-3h. p.m.; New Moon, 12th, 3h. 0-8m. p.m.; First Quarter, 20th, 2h 38-8m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 2nd July 1915, was 29.878 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 2nd July 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north and the east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 1.10in., Lahore 0.23in., Ambala 0.43in., and Delhi 1.00in. Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme eastern districts, lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect in the extreme eastern districts and in excess at Bussar; over the rest of the division, it is in excess during the day but in defect at night.

The United Provinces.—No telegram has been received from Mainpuri. Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 0.23in., Jhansi 1.60in., Cawnpore 0.45in., and Allahabad 2.20in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division; night temperature is also above normal in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Jubbulpore has had 2.00in., Sangor 1.10in., Hoshangabad 0.33in., Amraoti 0.10in., Nagpur 0.67in., and Raipur 0.82in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect.

The Konkan.—No telegram has been received fom Karrwar. Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.22in., Ratnagiri 5.00in., and Mormugao 1.70in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 1.60in., of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature continues generally in defect.

General Remarks.—There has been an extension of rainfall into the Punjab but a decrease of rainfall in Malabar and the Deccan. Rainfall has been nearly general in the north and the east Punjab, the United Provinces and on the west coast of the Peninsula, fairly general in the Central Provinces [illegible]

Nearly general rain is likely in [illegible] and the Central and the United Provinces, fairly general rain in the Konkan and local rain in the north and the east Punjab and a few showers in the Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 2nd of July, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date	Variation [illegible] June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	90	83.0	78	..	0.1	0.1
Do. (1st)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muscat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	109.6	80.8	58	..	0.59	—0.16
Rawalpindi	101.7	73.0	71	1.10	1.6	—0.72
Lahore	110	78.0	70	0.23	1.46	—0.67
Hissar	106	76.0	63	..	1.83	..
Ambala	106.0	81	58	0.43	2.11	—2.32
Delhi	107.7	78	54	1.00	2.38	—1.85
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91.2	79.5	80	0.23	0.66	..
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	87.8	73.8	93	1.60	5.32	—0.23
Cawnpore	87.5	79.5	90	0.45	2.59	—0.77
Allahabad	84.0	73.5	87	2.20	5.91	—0.10
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	116.1	89.8	64	..	0	—0.22
Karachi	90.8	82.2	84	..	0.05	—0.94
Ajmer	105.0	81.2	66	..	0.35	—2.02
Jodhpore	92	82	70	..	0.85	—1.99
Kotah	102	0.86	5	53	..	1.16	—1.97
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.8	82.2	72	..	0.28	—1.73
Dwarka	87.3	83.7	76	..	1.84	—1.39
Veraval	94	84	86	..	2.70	—1.13
Rajkot	99.8	74.4	69	..	2.69	—2.70
Bhavnagar Para	101.4	82.4	69	..	5.64	1.89
Surat	90	5 82.3	78	..	0.26	1.23
Ahmedabad	102	78.6	66	..	3.73	—1.46
Deesa	109.4	81.2	59	..	1.14	—1.36
Neemuch	92.5	73	64	..	2.60	—1.07
Indore	97	76.5	80	0.02	3.60	—2.58
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	76.9	74.1	94	2.00	12.11	3.34
Sangor	79.4	73.5	93	1.10	4.85	—3.41
Hoshangabad	83.2	74.2	93	0.33	8.65	2.02
Khandwa	92.4	77.6	78	..	2.64	3.91
Akola	89.6	77.1	78	..	3.63	0.82
Amraoti	83.0	74.4	84	0.10	5.27	—1.75
Nagpur	79.9	74.0	92	0.67	8.77	—0.74
Chanda	84.1	75.0	81	0.08	10.26	2.55
Raipur	79	72.6	95	0.82	3.60	—5.63
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.4	79.2	85	0.22	40.44	20.25
Ratnagiri	86.7	74.9	80	0.06	32.43	1.04
Mormugao	86.2	74.0	91	1.70	39.13	7.93
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.4	77.1	66	..	8.24	3.43
Ahmednagar	81.7	71.6	78	..	5.38	0.27
Poona	80.4	72.3	75	0.06	15.71	10.85
Sholapur	86.4	75.0	74	..	3.66	0.58
Bijapur	83.0	71.2	84	..	2.00	—1.56
Belgaum	74.8	66.5	94	1.60	12.18	3.04
Ahmedabad	81.6	70.4	88	..	13.12	7.52
Nizamabad (Indur)	83.0	74.2	81	0.09	8.56	3.47
Hyderabad	85.8	72.2	80	..	6.12	4.39
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.7	73.1	90	0.72	32.10	—7.53
Calicut	91.8	76.6	85	0.58	33.19	—5.14
Cochin	84.2	..	83	0.19	29.22	—0.77
Colombo	86.5	76.8	89	0.09	8.06	0.20
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.8	78.2	78	0.33	7.90	2.86
Bellary	90.8	77.1	59	..	5.06	2.91
Cuddapah	100.2	83.4	53	..	1.22	—2.04
Madras	97.0	82.7	79	..	1.53	—0.66
Bangalore	89.1	66.5	78	0.02	5.63	3.5
Coimbatore	87.0	73.3	60	..	4.97	3
Trichinopoly	95.7	72	58	..	1.15	—0
Negapatam	93.9	80.0	74	..	1.30	—0

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st July, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fair	29.672 inches.
Temperature of Air	81.6 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.7 „
Dew Point	77.7 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.873 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	9.6 „
Maximum temperature of Air	84.4 „
Minimum do. do.	78.6 „
General direction of Wind from mid-night to midnight	WSW. N.WSW.
Movement of Wind	216 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.34 inches
Total fall during month	0.34 „
Do. do. year	41.86 „
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd July	0.00 „

The total approximate gross earning[illegible] State and Guaranteed Railways from [illegible] April to 19th June 1915, are less [illegible] Rs. 20,08,444 than the figures for [illegible] corresponding period of 1914-15.

Sanction has been accorded to an [illegible] mate of the cost of building 8 addi[illegible] Interclass bogie coaches for the [illegible] Railway (Bengal-Nagpur Railway

WEST END WRIST WATCHES

The "SOWAR"

MILITARY PATTERN WRIST WATCH.

15''' Size, Keyless Lever, in Semi-Open face case.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Half plate movement, jewelled 15 rubies, compensation balance, double roller and Breguet hair spring; straight line lever escapement with visible ruby pallets. Patent hand setting mechanism by the winding nut. Plain white enamel dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Substantial, well finished, dust and damp proof case with extra thick crystal glass.

Nickel Silver. Rs. 25. Sterling Silver, Rs. 30.

Also made in the New Patent Pattern with side loops in Nickel and Sterling Silver cases at same prices as above.

With a superior quality leather wrist strap.

West End Watch Co

BOMBAY CALCUTTA

SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

[illegible] and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS "NER-VIGOR"

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co. Ltd., Croydon, London.

3½ lbs Re. ONE

I. C. O. COTTON SEED OIL

is now widely used for all cooking purposes in place of BUTTER, GHEE, or OLIVE OIL. Sold by all progressive stores and dealers.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Ld.

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 2136.

Latest Creation of V. Rigaud, Paris, Perfumer to the Courts of Spain, Russia, Holland, etc.

LOVE IN A DREAM

Perfume, a most unique and delicate perfume from Flowers of France; highly concentrated. One drop of the sweet scent represents the fragrance of a basket of fresh flowers. Adopted by fashionable and aristocratic ladies.

Lavender Water—With musk. Made of best Alps lavender and genuine Tonkin. Always the best. See white label and sprinkler and the guarantee of the

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—

V. C. DASTUR & Co.,

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS

REAL MANILA CIGARS.

"La Perla Del Orient Brand"

Reina Victoria per box of 50	Rs.	6	12 0
High Life In The East per box of 50	"	5	0 0
Cortado Deliciosos per box of 50	"	4	8 0
Londres per box of 100	"	7	12 0
Cortado de la Reina per box of 100	"	7	8 0
Entreactos per box of 100	"	6	0 0

Up Country Orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

Cigar Merchants D. MERWAN & Co., Medow Street, Bombay

Telegrams: Merwanco.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

(5th Sunday after Trinity, 4th July).

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street, Clergy; The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins: 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Tours in C.; Hymns 517, 165, 315, 273; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Walmisley in C.; Hymns 218, 280, 537. Collections for Cathedral Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher; Rev. J. B. Glass.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service, 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English: Rev. H. T. Vodden (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. J. H. Robinson; (Marathi) Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Revd D. A. Yardi. (Gujrati) Revd L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Serman. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road —Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani), Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—Chaplain, Rev. C. B. Grey Collier. 8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. R. Hodge; 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion: 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock. —Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning prayer and Holy. Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

[illegible] Hornby Road. Clergy: [illegible] A. L. [illegible] 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chpel of Ease) Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Landhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzerathi); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass. 11 a.m., Holy Communion and Address.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—Chaper of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's. 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 6-30 a.m., Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearse, 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany 8 a.m. [illegible] Eucharist; 10-30 [illegible] 6-30 p.m., Evening for Church Ex-

SCOTLAND.

[illegible] Church of Scotland). [illegible] Senior Chaplain: Rev. [illegible]on, B. D. 9-30 a.m. [illegible] United Free Church of Scotland; [illegible]m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Praise List: Pslams 23, tune 61; Paraphrase 60, tune 121; Hymns 205, 249, 559 1st tune.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wadby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday Schools and Bible Classes 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Holy Communion; Preacher: The Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Amroli Presbyteriam Church.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe. English Service 8-30 a.m. Preacher: Rev. Dr. R. Scott; Marathi Service; 5 p.m., Preacher: Rev. Dr. Mackichan.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, 11 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. F. W. Wood; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. F. W. Wood.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service: Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; 6-30 Evening Service; Preacher Rev. Frank Hart; 5 p.m. Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. Y. Wright; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service Preacher, Rev. A. Y. Wright; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard; Sunday School and Bible Class for men from 5 to 6 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malclu:—9 a.m. Sunday School; 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-45 Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services —Sunday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching; Saturday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching, Saturday, 5-15 Sabbath School, Wednesday, 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Pettit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Monte—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of Glory, Byculla. Annual thanksgiving, High Mass of the employees of the Bombay Port Trust Workshops, with Sermon and Benediction, in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

Rosary, Church, Mazagon.—Vicar Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 9-30 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days 6-15 a.m., and 6-45 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes. —6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass; 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar; Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa; Low Masses at 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra. —9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinha, 3, 5-20, 6-20, 7-30, 8-30, and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus —Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; (Children's) Mass 8-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chaplain: Rev. Fr. E. Hillenkamp, S. J. Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction.

CLEANLINESS

is next to Godliness, and nowhere more so than in the medical profession. If you are your own driver, you do not want to mess about with tyres or wheels before entering a sick room.

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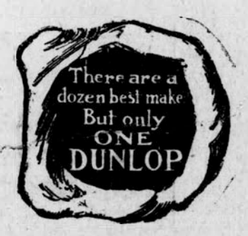

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STOCKISTS:

CAR TYRES: Names of Stockists:—THE AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay; THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR & ELECTRIC Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay.

CYCLE TYRES: Name of Agents:—THE AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay.

G.P.B. 12

ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	45	0	0
" " " " .. 12" (")	35	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating)	70	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating)	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	50	0	0
" " " " " 12" (")	38	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating)	75	0	0
" " " " " 12" (")	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60" Sweep with Four wooden blades ..	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36" Sweep with Three wooden blades ..	60	0	0

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ltd.

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COMMERCIAL.

GERMAN INDUSTRY.

The tone of reports regarding industrial developments in Germany, says the "Economist," remains one of great confidence. But it is becoming increasingly evident to the outsider that the entire situation hinges upon the Army administration, and that the rapid rise in costs of production, and the consequent proportionally greater increases in selling prices are constituting a burden upon consumers, for which the profits made by some cannot provide compensation. No criterion yet exists by which the effect of this process upon the welfare of the community as a whole can be gauged: for one thing, because the community is not pursuing its normal occupation, and further, because, so long as the war lasts, everything is being done to alleviate the burdens through their assumption, either directly or indirectly, by the State, be it in the shape of maximum prices, or by paying higher prices for goods supplied to it. In the former case proprietors have to be indemnified for losses when the maxima remain below the prices at which they acquired the goods in good faith; an expensive organisation has to be created and maintained for the maintenance of these prices and the distribution of the commodities concerned. In the latter case, the Government assumes indirect responsibility for the higher cost of living by paying prices containing ample margin for higher wages to the workers. All this, of course, leaves entirely out of account the direct support and other charges involved by the absence of millions from their homes. In view of the extent to which the male population in Germany has been drawn upon for military purposes, and the supposed great activity in every direction, it is, perhaps, not so entirely satisfactory that on the relatively small total of 1.05 millions of members of trade unions, some 30,000 are unemployed, and that for every 100 vacant places in April there were 100 male and 165 female candidates.

Economic developments are at present fully in consonance with the aspirations of syndicates, cartels, and rings, and prices are not only being kept up without the slightest difficulty, but surcharges above the fixed minima can in many instances be exacted. For bar iron and tin-plates prices have been obtained exceeding the minimum by some 10 to 15 marks. Eight to ten weeks are required by most works for delivery. The rise in bars has been achieved notwithstanding cheap secondhand offers and sales from the stocks at Antwerp. It is expected in metal circles that production is not likely to be increased, whilst no diminution in the demand, which is chiefly for war purposes, is looked for, and the syndicates are likely, therefore, to decide already upon increases for the third quarter. In tubes, business is still unimportant, and in this case the rises are the work of the syndicate, which has put an end to the ruinous competition previously existing. The works, however, are not satisfactorily employed. In half manufactured steel improvement is slow, whilst railway material works have little work on hand. Iron ore, which is being mined at about two-thirds of its usual bulk, is also rising in price, and the production of pig-iron, which is about 60 per cent. of the normal, cannot keep pace with orders. The situation, which is affording undreamt-of possibilities in the matter of high prices, is apparently being abused by some classes of manufacturers to make illegal profits. Thus the paper manufacturers first and now the Union of Hinge Manufacturers have announced that they will require higher prices for current contracts, the latter to the extent of 20 per cent. The argument on which they base this action is the change of conditions since the closing of the contracts. Inasmuch, however, as only impossibility to fulfil the contract is a legal ground for release from the same, and in the present instance it is merely an endeavour to transfer the burden of higher cost of raw materials to the consumers, these efforts are in contravention of the law, and may be classed amongst the many excrescences of the trust system which has flourished so luxuriantly on German soil. The shipments of the Syndicate of Steel Manufacturers in April have amounted to 306,115 tons, against 351,560 tons in the previous month. This department of the metal industry does not seem to have shared the activity in the raw material branches. Discussions are still proceeding with reference to the constitution of a raw steel syndicate, regarding which a full report will be presented to the meeting to be held on June 11th. Under present conditions, however, it is not thought likely that the plan will get any nearer realisation. The production of coal during April fell to 5,751,089 tons, as compared with 6,368,971 tons in March. Per diem, however, it works out at about 4,000 tons more, the number of working days being 24, as against 27 in March. The sales amounted to 4,685,841 tons, as against 4,955,637 in March and 6,347,946 in April, 1914. Shipments amounted to 3,496,989, which compares with 3,844,606 and 5,429,961 respectively.

Now that harvesting operations will shortly begin, the measures to be taken regarding the distribution of the new crop are naturally a subject of interest. The main difficulties which the farmers will have to contend with are lack of labour and of live traction. A prohibition against making advance sales is all that is known so far about the intentions of the authorities. It is, however, a foregone conclusion that the crop will not be left to be dealt with by private traders. The members of the Berlin Grain Bourse appear to be considering a petition to the Government for the abolition of the Kriegsgetreidegesellschaft. This institution was created without consulting Berlin dealers, and they are not represented, except for one merchant, who acts as adviser to the Government Commissary. This and the fact that their business has suffered very severely owing to the existence of the Kriegsgetreidegesellschaft, has created a feeling of animosity against that concern. A similar feeling appears to exist in farming circles, who in a war council of their association, demanded its dissolution, and the creation in its stead of a central clearing office, under the chairmanship of a farming expert. The Government, however, does not appear inclined to act upon these wishes, and holds that the Kriegsgetreidegesellschaft has fulfilled its task satisfactorily, in which it is supported by the German Municipal Union. The comparison with a sister organisation, the Supply Association of German Farmers, certainly seems to come out entirely in favour of the Kriegsgetreidegesellschaft. I have previously referred to the complaints raised against the management of the former, and these appear to grow louder day by day. It is now taking up an attitude in regard to its legal obligations, which, in the light of the law, seems quite untenable. Under the law, as it would be interpreted by normal beings, the association has, on June 1st or before, to take up and pay for the quantities of which it has notified the owners that it will require to purchase same. If payment is not made by that date, the obligation to deliver up the goods to the association ceases. Now the association maintains that from June 1st its duty to take up the goods expires. This is, of course, contrary to the spirit of the law, and gives an idea how incompetent and high-handed conduct of affairs of such great national importance may lead to confusion and distortion of the legal foundation underlying the whole scheme.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, July 1st.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	15,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	6,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..	300
" " Imports	11,000
Mid. Americans	5.22d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	7.45d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) .. Oct. ..	9.32
Jan. ..	10.13
New York Official noon call Oct. ..	9.83
Jan. ..	10.13
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. Oct. ..	9.58
Jan. ..	9.90

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 1st.

Estimated Sales..	10,000
Total Imports	11,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
July	5.10	5.08
July-Aug.	5.11	5.09
Aug-Sept.	5.22	5.20
Sept-Oct.	5.30	5.28
Oct.-Nov.	5.38	5.36
Nov.-Dec.	5.43	5.41
Dec.-Jan.	5.48	5.46
Jan.-Feb.	5.54	5.52
Feb.-March.	5.58	5.56
March-April.	5.63	5.61
April-May.	5.66	5.64
May-June.	5.69	5.67
June-July	5.72	5.70
July-Aug.	5.75	5.73

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 1st.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
July	5.10	5.16
July-Aug.	5.11	5.16
Aug.-Sept.	5.22	5.27
Sept-Oct.	5.30	5.36
Oct.-Nov.	5.38	5.43
Nov.-Dec.	5.43	5.48
Dec.-Jan.	5.48	5.52
Jan.-Feb.	5.54	5.57
Feb.-Mar.	5.58	5.61
March.-April	5.63	5.67
April-May	5.66	5.70
May-June	5.69	5.73
June-July	5.72	5.76
July-Aug.	5.75	5.79

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, July 1st.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.90d
F. G. "	4.05d
Fine "	4.20d
Good Oomra M.G.	4.40d
F. G. "	4.55d
Fine "	4.70d
Good M. G. Oomra	4.40d
Fine M. G. Oomra	4.70d
Good Broach	5.30d
F.G. "	4.95d
Fine "	5.10d

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, July 1st.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	52,200,000	Dec.	2,000,000
Public Deposits ..	81,500,000	"	18,100,000
Other do. ..	140,700,000	Inc.	31,100,000
Govt. Securities ..	51,000,000	No change.	
Other Securities ..	152,900,000	Inc.	16,500,000
Notes & Gold ..	35,900,000	Dec.	3,600,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 16 % of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 1st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	7,000
" Exports to Great Britain " to Continent }	14,000
Futures at New York July	9.74
Previous closing price	9.78
Futures at New York Oct.	10.04
Previous closing price	—
Spot Cotton at New York	9.60
Previous price	9.60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.00
Previous price	9.00
Futures at New Orleans July	9.55
Previous price	9.54
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.83
Previous price	—
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4.76.35
Silver Commercial Bars	48½

Washington, July 1.

The United States Department of Agriculture in its Report on the Cotton Crop states that the average condition of the crop is 80.3 per cent.

The United States Department of Agriculture estimates the total area of cotton planted at 31,340,000 acres.

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 1st.

Bar Silver Spot	22 15/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Rise is due to China buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4 3/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	4¼
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4⅜
" " " " 6 " ..	5⅜
Interest day to day loans	1½
" day market loans	2
Council Bills—Extra allotments.	
Bills on Madras Rs. 3,25,000 @ ⅛ 15/16.	
The sum of £ 200,000 has been released.	
Exchange on London at Paris fcs.	26.85

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, July 1st.

WHEAT

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, sellers,	53
TONE:—Quiet.	
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. sellers.	53
TONE:—Quiet.	
Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Paid	52/9
TONE:—Quiet.	
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. sellers.	52/6
TONE:—Quiet.	
Bombay White	53/6
Wheat Club No. 2,	52/6

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe 60lbs. Nominal.	
Barletta Russo 62½lbs.—Nominal	
Karachi Barley	34/9

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal.	
Victorian. Nominal.	
New South Wales. Nominal.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore sellers	51
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-sellers	56
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship sellers,	51/6
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship July-August quoted	57/5

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-August	50

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-August Hull Buyers	£8-7-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£80½
Copper Braziers	£105
Yellow Metal	12⅜
Tin Plates I.C. Coke, 14 x 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.L.W. Liverpool	18/9
English Best Selected Copper	94½
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£22-10-0
Hard Spelter	£5

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value	25

RUBBER.

Para Rubber July-August value	2/7½
Ceylon Rubber July-Sept. sellers	2/5 3/4

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay July 2.

The bureau condition report of 80.3 per cent. is rather lower than was expected but there does not appear any indication that the Home markets will be naturally affected thereby.

The local market opened quiet with new Broach at Rs. 240 but declined Rs. 2-3 very shortly after.

At Colaba the market ruled quiet but steady. No business of any importance has been reported.

We quote:—

Fine Broach ..	July 216
Fine Bengal ..	July 163
Fine K/Akola ..	July 188

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Branch ..	April 237½
Fully Good Bengal ..	January 189
Fine K/Akola ..	January 207

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	239½	Apr. 25 '16
M. G. " ..	217	..	..	July 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ky. terms)	188	182½	..	Jan. 25'16
M. G. Kajpatana (Ky. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ky. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm.	269/0	..	..	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Sirapore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dunnanganm, Palgaun	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee description ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fely Staple ..	198/1	..	..	July 1915.
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	219	..
H. G. Westerns ..	..	..	182	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	189	Do.
M. G. Mixed ..	..	..	218	Do.
M. G. Comptas. ..	..	..	211	Do.
M. G. Bengals ..	165	..	..	Do.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 1st July, 1915:—

Cotton ..	2,237 Bales.
Wheat ..	5,623 cwts.
Linseed ..	1,992 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ..	1,183 "
Gingellyseed ..	147 "
Groundnuts ..	1,874 "
Castorseed ..	2,909 "
Rice ..	10,650 "
Myrabollams ..	404 "
Cottonseed ..	2,151 "
Mowrasseed ..	27 "
Gram ..	1,990 "
Jeowar ..	595 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.

White Pusi 85 per cent. ..	Rs. 6-9, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi ..	Rs. 6-7, R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.

Ready ..	Rs. 7-7, B. T. per cwt
Forward Sept ..	Rs. 8-4, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.

Brown Cawnpore ..	Rs. 6-2, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..	Rs. 6-3, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..	Rs. 6-10, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ..	Rs. 7-4, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed.

Ready ..	Rs. 7-5, R. D. per cwt.

Groundnuts.

Bold ..	Rs. 34 B. T. per cany.
Mowraseed. ..	Rs. 3-14, R. D. per candy.

Castorseed.

Ready ..	Rs. 6-5, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..	Rs. 2-14, R. D. per cwt.

Toelseed.

Bold White 83per cent. ..	Rs. 43, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Bank's Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready ..	1s. 3 27-32d.
D. D. Mail ..	1s. 3 7-8d. to 1s. 3 27-32d.
T. T. Forward 1s. 3 7-8d. from 15th July.	
Banks Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 5-32d. to 1s. 4¼d.	
Do. do. forward .. 1s. 4 3-16d. Aug.	
Do. 4 Months' Sight ready .. 1s. 4 7-32d.	
Francs 3 m-s. do. .. 186 nominal.	
90 d-s. Hong-Kong .. 132	
Do. Shanghai .. 168	
90 d-s. Yokohama .. 151½	

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold ..	24-10-0
Australian Do. ..	24-5-0
Bombay Do. ..	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns ..	15-11-0
English Dragons ..	15-1-6
Silver ex-duty Ready ..	59-4-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay July 2.

Cotton Mill Share Market presented The tone to-day and in the absence of a weak investors the rates showed a down-bona-fide ward movement. Tata Iron and Steel shares selling pressure declined.

Shares for August delivery Davids declined to Rs. 550, Fazulbhai to Rs. 390.

Standards opened at Rs. 965 but at the close dropped to Rs. 952½.

Madhavji declined to Rs. 1,137½.

Swadeshi were quoted at Rs. 1,455, Centrals at Rs. 1,350 Finlay at Rs. 280 and Indore Malwas at Rs. 177½.

Indian Dying and Bleaching shares declined to Rs. 121½.

Bombay Burma Trading shares stood stationary at Rs. 925.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 205 x.d.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,655, Bank of India's at Rs. 55½ and Central Bank of India's at Rs. 184. (buyers).

Gujrat Railway shares stood at Rs. 100 x.d.

Tapti Valles at Rs. 560, Mandra Bhons at Rs. 73½ and Sialkot Narowals at Rs. 54.

At cock and Ashdown shares declined to Rs. 247.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares open at Rs. 102½ but closed at Rs. 100½. Deferred were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 187 to Rs. Preference stood unchanged at Rs. 160.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Transations in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes were very few and were reported between Rs. 91½ to Rs. 91¼.

4 per cent. Fort Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 89 5/8.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Limited, Brands:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip G	3	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4	8	0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Gl.	3	12	0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair	4	6	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	3	7	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair ..	4	1	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Gl.	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair ..	3	12	6
Anchor Tins per pair	4	9	0
Rising Sun Cases per case	4	15	0
Anchor Cases per case	5	1	0
Shell Cases per case	5	8	0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 2.

On Thursday there was a fairly steady tone in the Share Market for jute mill shares at the opening, Auckland, Alliance and Kamarhatty being in strong demand and recovered some five or six points. At the same time buying was not general and there was considerable irregularity in the quotations. Coal shares were neglected. Tea shares ruled very firm for all securities outside the bazar stocks which did not attract attention. The following sales were effected:—

Coal:—Bengal 790, Standard 22/2.

Jute:—Alliances (ord) 201 to 205; Auckland (ord) 122 to 125; Barganore 89 to 91; Belvedere (ord) 157, Clive (ord) 77/8; Dalhousie (ord) 161, 161/8, 162, 163; Delta (ord) 232, 234; Empire (ord) 13/12; Fort Gloster (ord) 282; Howrah (ord) 156, 160, 159; Kamarhatty (ord) 196, 197, to 202; Kanknarrah (ord) 310, 314; Lawrence (ord) 161, 162; Reliance (ord) 143, 144; Soorah (ord) 115; Union (ord) 225, 227.

Tea:—East India 113, Hassimara (prefs) 112, Kalacherra 126, Tirrihannah 27, Tukwar 276.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Steam 9 p, Bukhtiarpur Bhar Light Railway 98, India General (ord) 138/8.

Government paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 91/5 to 91/7, and small lots were done at 91/9 to 91/10.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The total profit of the Bank of Bombay for the half year ended 30th June, 1915, amounts to Rs. 13,81,804-2-8.

The Directors have resolved this sum to be applied as follows:—

Dividend at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum free from income-tax, Rs. 6,50,000; bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum free from income-tax, Rs. 1,00,000; bonus to staff and Pension Fund, Rs. 75,000; carried forward, Rs. 5,56,804-2-8.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale yesterday at 15 29-32d. the rupee:—Calcutta, £50,000; Bombay, £90,000; Madras, £20,000; total £160,0000.

BY USING DONGRE'S BALAMRIT.

Rickety and Weak Children become Strong and Healthy. Being sweet children relish it. Per Bottle Rs. 12. Postage As. 4. K. T. DONGRE & Co. BOMBAY. Girgaum,

K. B. JOSHI & Co.

CENTURY BUILDING, No. 321, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Do you find it difficult and troublesome to get water from your Deep-Well? If so, ask for our deep-well pumps and then your difficulty is over. Will draw water from even 150 feet depth with easy working and fluent flow.

Prices and particulars on request.

"VINGO" HIGH-SPEED STEEL BARS, TWIST DRILLS, TAPS, MILLING CUTTERS.

"EADON'S" TOOL & MINING STEELS. SAWS for WOOD & METAL.

"STEEPLECHASER" FILES.

Made by

MOSES EADON & SONS, Ltd.,

President Works, SHEFFIELD, England.

And Sold by

HEPTOOLA SALEBHOY & Co.,

327, Abdulrehman Street, BOMBAY, India,

Who will be pleased to quote you

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 2.

Rikard Nordraak	Hunn	Bangkok
Ponus	Hayward	Sabine

DEPARTURES.

July 2.

City of Birmingham	Haughton	Karachi.
Baroda	Horse off	Basra
Bahadur	Dooley	Calcutta
Oriental	Valentine	Shanghai

The following steamers received port clearance yesterday:—

Steamer Kanagawa Maru for Kobe.

The following vessels entered the docks for loading:—

Steamers Okura for Coast ports.
" Rikard Nordraak for Singapore & Bangkok

S. S. Kaisar-i-Hind:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaisar-i-Hind, with the homeward mails of the 26th ultimo, arrived Aden at daylight, on Friday, the 2nd instant.

S. S. Rikard Nordraak:—The steamer Rikard Nordraak, 698 tons, Captain H. Hunn, arrived here yesterday from Bangkok, which port she left on the 6th June last, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Ponus:—The steamer Ponus, 3,361 tons, Captain C. M. Hayward, arrived here yesterday from Sabine, which port she left on the 8th May last, and called at Algiers, Port Said and Karachi, with a cargo of bulk oil on board.

S. S. Kanagawa Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Kanagawa Maru, 3,867 tons, Captain T. Higo, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo on board.

Friday, July 2nd, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Kanagawa Maru	Higo	N. Y. K. & Co
K. Bursfeld	Hunt	J. Finlay & Co
N. Corinthia	Woodbeen	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati	K. N. & Co
Irrawadi	K. N. & Co
Bahariri	K. N. & Co
Ponani	K. N. & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

H. B. Curlew, Chief Engineer, B. P. T.
" Sandlark

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Maclachan	McLean	J. Finlay & Co
2 Koweit	Wilson	T. M. & Co
4 Hendrick Ibsen	Smith	D. Nanjee & Co
5 Silverdale	McLeod	D. Nanjee & Sons
6 Akbar	March	T. M. & Co
8 Tiger	Bolun	Killick Nixon & Co
9 Saigon Maru		N. Y. K. & Co
10 Kamakura Maru	Kawabata	N. Y. K. & Co
14 Linga	Cubbush	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Dido	Wilkinson	James Finlay & Co
4 Muttra	Dagge	M. M. & Co
5 Khyber	Kheat	P. & O. Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Meteor	Rummersen..W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Framnfels	Swan	Prize Vessel
Chakdara	Sparrow	M. M. & Co
Kafue	Leslie	W. & A. G. & Co
Ulkara	Livingston	M. M. & Co
Ponus	Hayward	
Rikard Nordraak	Hunn	

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Silverdale (s) 15 bales wool raw, B. Shivdas; 42 bales wool raw, A. H. Esmail; 171 bales wool raw, B. Valabdas; 95 bales wool raw, V. Oomersee; 55 bales wool raw, B. Fazmull; 178 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode & Sons; 78 bales goat hair, A. H. Esmail.

FOR HULL.

Tiger (s) 1,600 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Henrik Ibsen (s) 501 cwts. mustard seed, Ralli Bros.; 2,200 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 162 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Kyber (s) 2 bales goat skins, R. M. Kooka; 15 bales goat skins, W. A. Graham & Co.; 10,000 cwts. wheat, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 14 bales cowhides, R. M. Kooka; 150 bales cowhides, C. Rahimtoola & Sons; 134 bales cowhides, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 450 bales hemp Indian, Keddie Reeve & Co.; 350 bales hemp Indian, J. N. Kapadia & Co.; 200 bales hemp Indian, L. & F. Baraclough & Co.; 76 casks condiments, M. Pconjiaji & Sons; 40 cwts. deer horns, G. Suchedina; 100 tons cotton seed oilcakes, Indian Cotton Oil Co.; 53 cwts. capsicum, M. A. Kayum; 203 cwts. cascin, Duncan Stration & Co.; 20 cwts. fishmaws, J. M. Rahimtoola; 36 cwts. fishmaws, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 255 cwts. gum arabic, S. Ketraj & Co.; 200 cwts. gum olibanum, G. Suchidanal & Co.; 196 cwts. Kang seed, Volkart Bros.; 4,000 cwts. linseed Volkart Bros.; 10,010 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 500 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kyber (s) 4 bales woollen carpets, Thos. Cook & Sons; 2 bales woollen carpets, D. Radharam; 136 bales goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Kyber (s) 69 casks goat skins, C. G. Mathew & Co.; 49 bales, 554 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kamakura Maru (s) 200 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Saigon Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 100 bales cotton, Lathan Abnesola & Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Saigon Maru (s) 2,700 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Saigon Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR OSAKA.

Saigon Maru (s) 1,500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 600 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Saigon Maru (s) 600 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 1,200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Rikard Nordkaad from Bangkok, Agents, F. E. Campbell & Co.:—1,126 pieces teak squares, 1,721 pieces teak planks, 7,828 bundles, 1,16,863 pieces teak scantlings, 7 bundles raw silk, 1 box coins.

S. S. Koweit, from Busreh, Agents, Turner Morrison & Co.:—24 bundles specie, 2 tins pearls, 51 bundles mudder roots, 11 cases asofotida, 10 bags quina seed, 65 bags kuskus, 101 bags raisins, 9 bundles [illegible] 53 bags gum, 26 bags almonds, [illegible] carpets, 58 bundles skins, 33 bags almond seeds, 249 caraboys rosewater, 6 coptas sharkfins, 1 case tortoise shells, 377 bundles wool.

S. S. Chakdara from Durban, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—1,301 tons coal, 52 bags Colombo roots, 2 cases hippo teeth, 73 casks ivory, 2 cases paint, 21 cases colour, 7 boxes oranges, 5 cases shells, 4 cases copal, 422 bundles cloves, 38 bundles orange peels, 8 crates glass bottles, 5 bags coffee, 25 bags beans, 40 bags mugo beans, 4 bags jugo beans, 1 bag espec, 52 bags groundnuts, 2 cases tortoise sheels, 1,098 bags cowries, 602 bags napupa seeds.

S. S. City of Bermingham from Liverpool, Agents, Killick Nixon & Co.:—40 casks tiles, 7 drums chloride zinc, 150 kegs borax, 266 drums chloride of calcium, 18 drums sulphide of sodium, 2 casks, 10 drums, 110 kegs, bisulphate soda, 39 drums magnium chloride, 1 cask sulphur blackdye, 10 kegs sulphate of copper, 5 kegs chloride of crane, 40 drums glycerine, 6 cases cycle tyres, 6 cases motor accessories, 3 cases tinsheets, 200 cases bacon, 52 cases steel wire nails, 1 case grease, 4 coils cotton rope, 1,000 drums red and white lead, 1 case leather belting, 2 rolls cotton belting, 3 cases roller skins, 4 cases buffalo pickers, 1 bale roller cloth, 3 casks globes, 14 cases aluminium, 614 crates bottles, 20 bales, 1 case paper, 4 cases floor cloth, 22 crates earthenware, 1 case silk and cottons, 57 cases, 336 bales cotton yarn, 216 bales, 876 cases cotton piece goods.

EVERY MOTHER CAN SUCK HER CHILD

if she takes Lactagol, which will fill her breasts with rich milk. Lactagol is used at the principal Nursing Institutions and Hospitals. Lactagol Babies are free from Bowel trouble, happy, contented, thriving. The dangers of artificial feeding are avoided if Baby is breast-fed. Lactagol has enabled two mothers to rear triplets at the breast. A few doses prove its value.

Write for "Practical Advice to All Mothers," post free from Messrs. Jamnadas Bros. Shamset Street, Market, Bombay. Lactagol quickly proves its powers. Of all chemists, Rs. 1-6 and Rs. 2-6. Sole manufacturers E. T. Pearson & Co., London.

Mother's security for he

LACTAGOL

BAB S.A ELT H.HA

ANTI-AUSTRIAN RIOT SCENE IN ITALY.

Photo by "Central News."

The Italian populace in Milan enraged by the treatment meted out to their countrymen living in enemy countries retaliated by wrecking Austrian and German property to the value of £60,000 in one afternoon. The picture shows the crowd burning furniture in front of the Palazzo Settentrionale at Milan.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you please permit me to trespass upon the columns of your paper to enable me to reply to some of the points on the much perplexed question of the overcrowding of passengers on our Indian Railways.

The correspondence of "Oreg" in your today's issue does not deserve any notice from any of the Indians, not because of the manner in which he has penned the same, but because he is entirely unaware of the chief point in the subject-matter, it being the overcrowding and hardships in the *Mail and passenger trains*, and not in the local trains. Anybody can undergo inconvenience in the Local trains, for there it is a question of few minutes, but no one can do so in the Mail trains, where they have to travel for hours and hours together continuously. "Oreg's" version of the London suburban trains is true, but will he come forward and say that his experience of the Mail and Passenger trains which arrive at and depart from, any of the London Terminii is similar? I do not think he will, for quite the contrary is the case.

Now I will reply to Mr. "S. V. H." whose correspondence has appeared in your issue of Saturday last, and narrate my experience of the Continental and London trains, from my three years' stay in London and frequent holiday trips in the principal cities of Europe. From all the Terminus stations on the Continent, (France, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy) and London, from which either the Express, Mail or Passenger train starts, it is the duty of the Railway officials to see whether that particular train is crowded or not. If it is not, it is all well and good. If it is, then immediately after it, say within 10 or 15 minutes, another special train starts to pick up the passengers from the Intermediate stations, who cannot find accommodation in the previous train. I have come across several such instances, but for brevity sake will quote only one. While in Paris on my way to Bombay, I wanted to catch the 7 p.m. "Rapid" train to Marseilles. I was on the P. L. M. Station in the nick of time, and to my surprise I found the "Rapid" thoroughly packed with passengers, (mind you, not a single one of them was standing). When I was rushing from one compartment to another to find some seat (so also were some 50 others), the Guard told us not to worry as another special train was about to follow the "Rapid" within 10 minutes. Mr. Editor, a special train for the comfort of about 50 passengers and to lift them up from the Intermediate stations! The next morning, some of my friends, who had travelled in the "Rapid" told us that they were not in a position to sleep during the night as the compartments were full; while we, the happy 50 souls stretched out our legs and slept peacefully all the night, one on each seat, that is, two in the compartment! Now compare the facilities granted to the travelling public in Europe, with those granted to us here in India. To say the least of our Indian Railway administration it is disgraceful.

At this juncture, I well remember the memorable words of Lala Lajput Rai: "Let the salvation of India be with the Indian"—words which he had uttered at the Public Protest Meeting of the Indians held in London some few years back under the presidentship of Sir M. M. Bhavnugree, on the treatment of Indians in South Arica. Thus, instead of appealing to the Indian Railway bureaucratic officials,—appeals which hitherto have entirely failed,—let every India take the law into his own hands *as far as it is permissible* under the Indian Railways Act, and never go beyond it, (1) by resisting the entry of any passenger in a compartment which carries the full number; (2) by using reasonable force against any of the Railway servant who insists upon opening the door of your compartment (when it carries the full number) to thrust the extra passenger in; failing which, (3) by pulling the communication chain and thereby making the train stop till you have your grievances heard and removed; and, if possible, (4) by dragging them into a court of law. After successfully and repeatedly accomplishing these lawful methods, let questions be asked in the Imperial and Local Legislatice councils. Serious agitation year in and year out for increase of Rolling Stocks, as suggested by Mr. "S. V. H." will have no effect whatsoever and, until and unless we abide by the above four points, then and then only will these Officials come to their senses, and not otherwise.—Yours, etc.

GERM.

AN AGENT'S AUTHORITY.

A DEAL IN BOOKS.

(From a Correspondent.)

A very interesting point of agent's authority to bind the principal in contracts by the agent was decided by the Small Causes Judge at Surat in a suit filed by Mr. Balvantrao Tripurashankar Vakil, of Surat, against the firm of Messrs. Butterworth & Co. (India) Ltd., Booksellers and Publishers of Calcutta, for recovery of damages for breach of contract entered into by the agent for the sale of a set of 28 volumes of Lord Halsbury's Laws of England at Rs. 17 per volume.

The plaintiff's case was that the agent had contracted to sell to the plaintiff the above set at the stated price and got a contract form signed and took a deposit of Rs. 10 as earnest money. Thereafter the defendant company repudiated the contract saying that the agent had no authority to enter into a contract for Rs. 17 as it was much lower than the usual price and hence the contract was not binding on them and secondly that there was no contract, but merely a proposal subject to confirmation by the defendant. They also returned the deposit of Rs. 10 and completely backed out of the contract. The same course was adopted in the case of other two pleaders Messrs. Dhanjisha and Gandhi with whom a similar contract was made by this agent at the same time. Therefore the plaintiff filed the present suit to recover the difference in the contract price and the new prices offered by the defendant.

The plaintiff was represented by Messrs. Cowasji and Mukundrao, pleaders, and Mr. Ranchhoddas P. Ghael was pleader for the defendant. The case was heard by the Small Causes Judge, Mr. G. R. Datar, and after taking the evidence of Messrs. Dhanjisha and Gandhi, he decided that the principals were bound by the agent's contract and that they having represented him as agent vested with full authority to do anything in this matter, the plaintiff had no reason to doubt the authority of the agent to enter into the contract for Rs. 17 and he was as a reasonable man, perfectly justified in believing him to have the authority in the absence of anything else to indicate such limited authority and awarded Rs. 49 the difference as damages with costs and running interest at 6 per cent.

Eleven arrests have been made in connection with the dacoity recently committed in Cazipur Bandar in Backergunj district in Eastern Bengal. The arrested persons were brought fill up to Barisal under strong police escort. They are all young men and belong to village Shabajpur in which quarter the dacoity took place.

THE DERA HAIBAT DACOITY CASE.

EXTRAORDINARY TALE OF POLICE DILATORINESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 2.

In the Dera Haibat dacoity case in Mozafferagarh district, tried by Rai Gobind Ram, Special Magistrate with powers under section 30, Criminal Procedure Code, altogether 42 accused were actually tried, 46 were absconding and one died in the lock-up.

The dacoity occurred on 25th February night and all the Hindu houses numbering 25 and 4 shops were looted and property estimated by complainants at over Rs. 30,000 was carried off on the back of camels, besides the destruction of account books. The Hindu residents through Ghaus Baksah, headman of the village, tried at first to buy off the dacoits offering them 72 maunds of wheat, but the rinleaders replied that the British had left the country and the Germans had arrived and they must loot the Hindus. No personal injuries were inflicted.

The magistrate in his judgment comments on the fact that although the first information report was made on the morning following the occurrence, the sub-inspector of Police did not arrive at the spot till the fifth day, only to return the same evening and did not come till after one month.

The judgment also notes that while 89 accused were named in the first report, most of them belonging to the locality, no house search was made, although no less than 30 camel-loads of booty were carried off. Most of the accused were identified by Ghaus Baksh, the village headman, and the magistrate held that a bright moonlight and duration of the raid helped the identification.

After carefully considering both the prosecution and the defence evidence, which consisted mainly of alibi, the magistrate found all the 42 accused guilty of offences under sections 395 and 477, I.P.C., sentencing youthful offenders to 30 stripes each and the rest to imprisonment varying from five to seven years.

PROFESSIONAL POISONER SENTENCED.

GETS TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 2.

A professional poisoner named Khanyia who had been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Meerut of poisoning and robbing several people and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment and transportation for life under sections 328 and 394, I. P. C., appealed to the High Court. The Chief Justice and Justice Piggott confirmed the conviction but altered the sentences to a single sentence of transportation for life.

BAREILLY DACOITY CASE.

SENTENCES REVISED FOR FOUR ON APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 2.

At the Allahabad High Court the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Piggott have delivered judgment in the second gang dacoity case from Bareilly. Their Lordships accepted the appeals of the four accused and set aside their convictions, but confirmed the convictions of the other sixteen.

U. P. COUNCIL.

BILLS TO BE INTRODUCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 2.

At the meeting of the United Provinces Council on 19th the Municipalities Bill will be introduced and the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Law Amendment Bill and the Alienation of Land Law Amendment Bill will be taken into consideration.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Drink Evil in India.

The "Beharee":—It will appear from a perusal of the Parliamentary Blue-Book on the Results of Indian Administration for fifty years presented to Parliament in 1910 that the excise revenue rose seven-fold during the period. In 1913 a return was presented to Parliament, showing the next excise receipts for each year since 1901-02. From this it appears that while the net revenue totalled four million sterling in 1901-02, it went over five million in 1904-05; over six million in 1907-08, and over seven million in 1911-12. At present, it is about eight million and-a-half. That is what we gather from the reply of Mr. Charles Roberts to Sir Herbert Roberts in the House of Commons about three weeks ago. Surely this nine-fold increase in the excise revenue since 1860 is a serious affair in all conscience and deserves the most thoughtful consideration of both the Government and the people. It would be idle to expect Government to do everything in the matter. It would be equally absurd to expect the people to do everything unaided by legislation and such other assistance that a civilised Government can render to the society. For the purposes of contrast it may be noted that since 1901 the receipts from all taxation rose only by about 30 per cent., whereas in the same period the liquor receipts more than doubled or rose by cent. per cent.

Calcutta and the War Funds.

The "Express":—The reputation of Calcutta might have been saved if the Government of India had fallen in with Mr. Shirley Tremearne's suggestion to pass a short Act, making it lawful for directors and managing agents, with the consent of the shareholders, to appropriate a percentage of the profits of their companies to charity or philanthropy. Such appropriation would be purely optional, and would therefore in no way disturb the balance-sheet. Shortly after the war broke out Mr. Saklat, our energetic Parsi citizen, whose investments are wide and various, moved directors and managing agents to contribute to the war funds, but was always met with a "non prossumus." Such action, they said, would be illegal. Then Mr. Tremearne got the companies in which he was interested to promise certain sums provided these could be paid without infringing the law.

Parsi Charities.

The "Madras Times":—We wrote some time ago on the great things that Parsis in Bombay have done in the way of charity. The public charities founded by generous Parsis for various objects are numerous, and the funds of the larger charities are administered in a properly organised fashion which prevents the money from going astray. In the case of some of the smaller charities, however, Parsi trustees, with nobody to check their accounts, are not likely to be impecable; and it would seem that, as in the case of the funds of certain Hindu temples, a good deal of Parsi trust-money has been misappropriated or frittered away. The Zoroastrian Association of Bombay are keen upon bringing about a system of compulsory registration of charitable funds, and deplore the fact that a Bill which Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla introduced some time ago into the Bombay Legislative Council for the compulsory registration of all such funds has apparently been vetoed by the Government of India. The Association have issued a pamphlet in which, on the subject of Parsi charities, it is stated that in course of time some of the charities have come to be forgotten altogether, and it has been left to the trustees to help themselves to the money. It is declared that "gigantic sums of money appropriated to charity" have been wilfully made away with by dishonest trustees. The Association have passed a resolution, which we heartily endorse, "that there is a need in this country for an Act for the Registration of the Instruments and Properties of Public Charitable Trusts, and the regular filing of accounts relating thereto"; and they call upon Hindus and Mahomedans to join with them in their endeavour to bring such a system of registration into effect. We have no doubt that the Government of India recognise the desirability of such a system, but that the dread of seeming to interfere in any way with religious affairs prevents action.

Water Supply in Madras.

"The Madras Mail":—Water is not provided for the public for nothing; it is a big item in the Municipal Budget. Government have to be paid for every gallon taken from the Red Hills, and the upkeep of the Water-Works costs a considerable sum. This latter item will, of course, increase if the machinery is kept at constant strain, by a demand far larger than it was constructed to meet. Beyond all this is the serious problem of the capacity of the Red Hills area to meet the call now made upon it. We believe that there is enough water to supply Madras at the present rate, but with little or no margin. This means that there will be no water for local cultivation and none for further extension of the pipes in Madras. This would be most unsatisfactory for everybody, and we would once again urge the public to second the efforts of the Corporation to stop waste, which not only costs the rate-payers' money and deprives a number of districts of the supply they greatly need, but has harmful effects on the health of the city, by causing stagnant pools and impairing the sanitary system, which cannot now work at its best, owing to the enormous increase in the volume of sewage caused by the influx of waste water.

Pale girls and delicate mothers

are often depressed, nervous and tired because their blood is thin and poor. A course of SCOTT'S Emulsion drives out the weakness and restores the colour, vigour and the grace of health.

This pure strength-maker enriches the blood, nourishes the nerves and tones up the system as no other food can do.

To the young mother, especially, a course of SCOTT'S Emulsion is particularly valuable, providing strength and energy to bear the trials and anxieties of motherhood's duties.

SCOTT'S Emulsion is cream-like in form—free from the objectionable taste and smell of ordinary cod liver oil—yet possessing nutritive properties to a far greater degree.

If you decide to try SCOTT'S be sure to get the genuine

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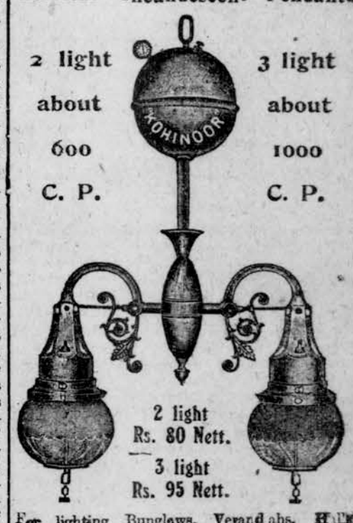
"KOHINOOR"
Kerosine Incandescent Pendants



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A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
Sold by all Stores.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

P. and O. Co's s.s. Salsette with English Mails due at 10 a.m.
Cricket Matches: Bombay Gymkhana, "A" Team vs. Elphinstone College; Bombay Gymkhana "B" Team vs. Bhatia Mitra Mandal.

MONDAY, July 5.

Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions, 10-30 a.m.
Municipal Corporation.
St. George's Nursing Association Annual General Meeting, Killick Building, Home Street, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 6.

Improvement Trust Meeting.
Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, per extra steamer Queda will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 7.

Bombay Native General Library, Annual Meeting, Framji Cowasji Institute Hall, 6-15 p.m.
Bombay Municipal Corporation Standing Committee Meeting 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 8.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7 & 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-00 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8-30 p.m., 9 to 10-30 p.m., and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

Some Occurrences.

TALATI.—Rustomji Naorojee Talati, brother of Mr. Hormusjee Naorji Talati and uncle of Framroz, Pallonjee, Pirojshaw and Shavksha Hormusji Talati, died on Thursday 1st July by carriage accident at Zanzibar. (By wire.)

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Orders By Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Howes, Corps Commanding B. V. A.

July 2.

707.—Inspections.
The 15 pdr. Detachment of the Volunteer Battery will parade at 9 a.m. to-day at Colaba for inspection by the Officer Commanding Harbour Section. Dress.—Drill Order Field Kits to be laid out by 8-45 a.m.

708.—Duties.
For week ending 10th July 1915.
Orderly Sergeants:—No. 1 Company:—Sergt. A. A. Spillin.
Orderly Sergeants:—No. 2 Company:—Sergt. E. A. Sherren.

709.—Parades.
No. 1 Company:—Thursday 8th July 1915, 7 a.m. Colaba 15 pdr. B. L. Gun Drill.
No. 2 Company:—Thursday 8th July 1915, 7 a.m. Colaba, 7.5-inch B. L. Gun and Battery Drill.

716.—Enrolments.
The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to the E. E. Company from the dates stated against their names:—
No. 232 Sapper Parker J. and No. 233 Spr. Stokes J. from 25th June 1915. No. 234 Spr. Pearce, A. from 1st July.

711.—Leave.
Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., is granted leave (In for one month, dated 1st July 1915.
No. 821 Gr., Goodsir N. B. is granted leave out of Bombay from 4th instant to 3rd September on M. C.

712.—Commands.
During the absence on leave of Major R. W. R. Pennington V. D., th ccommand of No. 2 Company devolves on Capt. M. H. Sowerby from 1st instant.
(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain R.A., Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. C. B. Baldock and Officers the Band of the 108th Infantry will play the following selection of music at the Bombay Gymkhana beginning at 6 p.m. this evening.

March—En Avant..... E. Colonna.
Selection—Dorothy ..... A. Cellers.
Waltz—Ma Belle Adoree ..... Roy.
Piccolo Solo—Larks Festival ..... Brewer.
Selection—The Balkan Princess ..... Rubens.
Two-step—Get out and Get under ... Penner.

STRING BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1s. Batln., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-45 p.m.

March—"El Capitan" ..... Sausa.
Overture—"Le Domina Noir" ..... Auber.
Valse—"Mimi" ..... Gardener.
Selection—"The Pink Lady ..... Caryll.
Morceau—"Salut D'Amour ..... Elgar.
Selection—"Carmen" ..... Bizet.
Two Step—"I've got Rings on my Fingers" ..... Scott.

PASSENGERS BY HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following passengers are booked by the S. S. Salsette for Marseilles and London sailing to-morrow, connecting with the Egypt at Aden:—

Birch, Mr. C. V.; Brabazon Jones, Mr. A. R.; Clarke, Mr. G. S.; Couper, Mr. F. H.; Croxton, Miss A.; Dallas, Mr. Henry and Mrs.; Dyer, Mr. H. C. and Mrs.; Fagan, Mrs.; Fagan, Mr. C. Hewlett, Mr. R.; Holland, Mr. P. T.; James, Mr. H. A.; James, Miss D.; Kemp, Mr. N.; Laing, Mr. J.; Mann, Mr. G. R.; May, Miss P.; Monie, I. C. S. Mr. P. W.; Mott, Mr. E. L.; Plowden, Mr. C. W. C. Pringle, Mr. H. A.; Raper, Mr. J. C. D.; Raven, Mr. T. F.; Simcock, Mr. P.; Slater, Mr. A. F.; Wilkre, Mr. J.; Hicks, Mr. M. B. and Mrs.; Nutton, Mr. W.; Dunn, Mrs. and Infant; Gadum Mr. S.; Preston, Mrs.; Eddowes, Mrs. and Infant; Milward, Mrs.; Waterworth, Mrs.; Lowis Mrs., Child and Infant, and Nurse; Abdul Fazul, Mr.; Carlton, Mr. P.; Gale, Mrs. Duke; Smith, Mr. J.; Reid, Mr.; Francis, Mr.; Nutton, Mr. J.; Dunn, Mr. S.; Kibblewhite, Mr. A. B.; Smith, Mrs. R. C. and Infant; Nicholson, Mrs. Infant, and Nurse; Raynsford Mrs., Child, Infant and Nurse; Dumbell, Mrs. and Infant; Thewles Mrs. and Child; Lewis, Miss; Salisbury, Mr. R. B.; Mackay, Mrs.; Bailey, Mr. F. R.

BAI AISHABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The total number of patients treated in the above dispensary during June was 2,518. Out of these 746 were males 1,170 females and 602 children and the daily average attendance of patients was 84.

POSTING HOUR FOR PERSIAN GULF MAIL

In consequence of the late arrival of this week's Inward English Mail, the local mails for the Persian Gulf will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 4 p.m., to-day instead of on Friday the 2nd instant.

NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL SUNDAY CLASS.

Mr. V. B. Velanker will conduct the Moral Education Class for Middle School students to-morrow at 8 a.m. (S. T.). in the premises of New English School, C. P. Tank, when ex-students will also be allowed to attend.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association Mr. Manilal C. Parekh will conduct a class for the study of Emerson's Essays to-day at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) in the premises of the Association.

A Junior class for the study of Marden's Self-Investment will also be conducted by Mr. L. S. Bhandare to-day at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

One attack and one death from plague occurred in Bombay on Thursday, the former case being reported from Middle and Lower Colaba. No cases of smallpox or of cholera were registered during the day. The total mortality from all causes was 51, as compared with 69 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 72 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1761, out of which 22 were found to be plague-stricken. Ward contributed one of these plague rats, B. Ward nine, C. Ward six, D Ward two and E Ward four.

COOK OF A SHIP DROWNED.

The captain of the s. s. Koweit reports that the ship was entering the Bombay harbour on Thursday morning, when off the light-ship at the entrance to the harbour one Domingo Gomes, aged 27, third cook of the ship, who was standing on the deck, fell overboard on account of the heavy rolling of the ship due to rough weather. A boat was lowered, and a search made but no trace of the body could, however, be found.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

To-morrow the Senior Class of the Brotherhood will meet at the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, at 8 a.m., (S. T.), when Sir Narayen Chandavarker will continue expounding Sir Rabindranath Tagore's "Gardner."

The Junior Class of the Brotherhood will meet at the Head-Quarters of the Brotherhood (Girgaum, Dr. Prabhaker's House) at 9 a.m., (S. T.), when Mr. K. J. Dubash, B.A., LL.B., will expound Helen Watson's selections from Charlotte M. Yeange's "Golden Deeds."

DEPARTURE OF BENGAL AMBULANCE CORPS.

The hospital ship Madras left Bombay harbour yesterday at noon for Busra. She took the Bengal Ambulance Corps in command of Lieut.-Col. Nott. The party which is proceeding to Mesopotamia on an errand of mercy, consists of 5 Commissioned Officers, 4 Indian officers, 6 non-commissioned officers and men and 35 camp followers.

On Thursday evening last their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon inspected the Corps on the Madras in the Alexandra Docks. After the inspection their Excellencies had tea on board the ship with Colonel Giffard and his staff.

A PROFESSOR GOING TO THE FRONT.

Professor R. Marrs, of the Elphinstone College, who is an officer of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, and who has, since the outbreak of war, been engaged in military duty in Bombay, leaves Bombay to-day to join his Majesty's troops operating in Mesopotamia. Professor Marrs, who is very popular among his students, was entertained at a farewell party yesterday by the students of philosophy. The students assured the guest how keenly they would feel his absence, but they felt consoled from the fact that he was going on a noble mission in service of the Empire. They wished that he would distinguish himself on the battlefield as well as he had done in the lecture-room and trusted that they would soon welcome him back among themselves.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

YOUNG WIFE'S ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE

A MOTHER-IN-LAW'S TREATMENT.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, yesterday, Laxmibai, a Hindu girl aged 16, was charged by Deputy Inspector Melville with attempting to commit suicide by taking poison.

It was proved that the accused was compelled to have recourse to poison on account of the bad treatment which was continuously meted out to her by her mother-in-law.

The accused was convicted and ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 50, with one surety in like amount and to come up for judgment whenever called upon, within a period of six months, meanwhile to keep the peace and to be of good behaviour.

CONFIDENCE TRICK.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, yesterday, Inspector Shaw charged one Heera Kalee, with cheating one Sukhanath Durga.

The evidence showed that the complainant, a milkman, on the 30th June was going along the road near Mazagon Bunder, when the accused, who is a beggar, called him and asked him to give him (the accused) half a cup of tea. Complainant took some money from his pocket to give the accused one pice for a cup of tea. Complainant took out Rs. 5 and a pice from his pocket. Accused then told the complainant to give him the rupees as he was a "fakir" and he wanted to have a look at the money. When the complainant produced the money, accused took it in his hands, pressed the money and dropped some drops of water from his hair on it. Then he told the complainant to fetch a "paspatti" and when the complainant had gone some distance, he saw the fakir running away. The complainant ran back and caught the accused and handed him over to the Police. No money was found on the accused. The accused denied the charge and said that this was a case of mistaken identity.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment and observed that the method employed by the accused was a common one, and was resorted to by persons of that class to cheat the public.

A BEGGAR'S TRUCULENCE.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Inspector Barnes charged Hussain Amir, a beggar, with assaulting Ganoo Govind.

The accused was found sitting on the "otla" of Ganoo Govind's master's house. When he asked the accused to go away, he refused to do so. Thereupon the complainant threw Hussain Amir's bag on the road, when the accused struck Ganoo on the head with his stick.

The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 15 or in default 15 days' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine Rs. 10 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

ABKARI PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Kasim charged Lung La Lea, quartermaster on board the s. s. Meteor, with possessing 39 tolas of opium without a license.

On Thursday night, the accused and three other persons were going into the Prince's Dock, when their victoria was stopped and the accused searched on suspicion by a preventive officer. 39 tolas of opium were found concealed about the accused's person. He was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 45.

"CABIRIA."

THE GREAT FILM COMING TO THE EXCELSIOR.

This is one of the touches of comedy in "Cabiria," and shows the giant actor Maceste persuading (not very gently) the wine-shop keeper to give them shelter from their enemies. This is one of the early episodes in the adventures of 'Cabiria' who is seen as a little child on the left of the picture.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The Bandmann Company give their final performances to-night as a Variety Co. when they are presenting all their most popular items and several new ones. But for the abnormal weather conditions Mr. Bandmann would have done record business for an off-season visit. As it is he has much to complain of financially. Despite the wretched weather last Saturday there was a full house which speaks volumes for the drawing capacity of the show. Some ardent Excelsior patrons would not be denied although it took them over an hour to get from their bungalows to the theatre. It is hoped another packed house will say *au revoir* to this Company to-night.

The Cinema Programme for this week is exceptionally strong containing one of those spendidly acted British films by the London Film Co., who by the way have been appointed official Cinematorgraphers to the British Army in the field, Sir John French has promised them every help. The title of this Company's latest production is "On His Majesty's Service" and it introduces all the London Film favourites, Jane Gail, Charles Rock, Gerald Ames and Lewis Gilbert. It is a topical story full of most interesting and exciting episodes.

Max Linder appears as a Chiropodist and gets into one of the most farcical situations he has ever planned.

Some more clever War sketches are being shown, which give the tactics of Sir David Beatty's Fleet which resulted in the loss of the Blucher to Germany. This strong film Programme will occupy both performances during the week.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon have expressed their intention of being present.

Next Saturday the management announce the £50,000 film "Cabiria" for presentation.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

The Imperial Cinema announce this week a three reel drama entitled "The Warning." "The Warning" tells the story of a young man's redemption from devious ways and the horrors to which his evil courses might have led him, and possesses a strong moral aspect, and is a drama full of thrills, dramatic situations, and pathos. It is also very convincing, the leading roles being sustained by two actors who have already made a name for themselves in screen art.

Another film of special note is the two reel comedy entitled "Dy Courin You Know." With the leading role charmingly sustained with unassumed girlish playfulness by Mlle. Trascaroli, this comedy is delightful, fresh and amusing; and the picture of a very ingenuous and pretty school girl "seeing life" for the first time.

The programme contains a good many other interesting films.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

The programme for this week commencing to-day at this popular theatre, contains a star drama of exceptional merit, entitled "man proposes, but ——" in three parts. It is the film of the moment strikingly depicting the machinations of those skilled in political intrigue. It treats of Austro-Italian diplomacy and secret service. It is a very dramatic story of an Italian inventor who having discovered a new and powerfull explosive is kidnapped by Austro-German spies and passes through a terrible ordeal rather than divulge the secret formula to his country's enemies. It is full of magnificent staging, superb acting, vivid characterisation, and a highly sensational plot. Now when all eyes are turned to the great military drama which is being enacted on the Austro-Italian frontier, it is the time for everyone to see this arresting and sensational drama dealing with Austria and Italy, and the extraordinary duplicity resorted to in order to keep Italy out of the conflict.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The change of programme at the above theatre this week is proving very attractive.

Miss Mona is still on the bill and sings four catchy and pleasing songs being recalled for her last number the Seaside Man. Special mention must be made of the coloured Italian Drama Film. "The Portrait" which is well acted with beautiful scenic effects, and is most interesting from start to finish.

The comic picture,—Max Linder as "The Ladies Man" creates roars of laughter and "The Bath Chair" and several other films conclude a most enjoyable evenings entertainment. Next week will see two old favourites back at the Gaiety. Miss Nora Moore in new songs and Steve Buckingham, the well-known London comedian in songs and sketches. Mr. Buckingham has taken over the management of the Palace of Varieties. The second performance to-night will be held in the Edwardes Theatre, Kalbadevi.

THE MONSOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 2.

Both the monsoon currents have been fairly active and rainfall has extended over the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, while it has continued in United Provinces, Central India, the Central Provinces, North-East India, Burma and on west coast of the peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Orissa, Bihar, United Provinces east and north Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Central India east, the Central Provinces, Konkan and Malabar, and local in Bengal, south-west Punjab and Kashmir. A few falls have also occurred in Bombay Deccan, Mysore, south-east Madras and on north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Akyab six inches; Kyaukpyu four; Moulmein three; Diamond Island two; Rangoon one and a half; Cherapunji six; Dibrugarh five; Shillong one; Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Mymensingh and Naya Dumka two; Patna one and a half; Allahabad, Bahraich, Dehra Dun and Chakrata two; Mussooree, Jhansi, Meerut and Roorkee one and a half; Delhi, Rawalpindi, Simla, Murree and Dera Ismail Khan one; Nowgong two; Sutna and Pachmarhi three; Jubbulpore and Seoni two; Hoshangabad and Saugor one; Ratnagiri five; Marmagoa and Belgaum one and a half and Mercara and Calicut one.

Forecast:—An extension of rainfall into Rajputana.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations	24hours to 8a.m. of 2nd July 1915.	Total since 1st June 1915.	June 1st to 2nd July 1914.	June 1st to 2nd July 1913.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.22	49.44	16.75	25.85
Fort [G. T. Hospital] ..	0.21	37.23	18.87	29.77
Esplanade [Gokuldas Tej. Hosp.]	0.19	38.26	17.16	30.59
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.35	43.26	19.21	32.32

EXPORT OF LINSEED OIL PROHIBITED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 2.

The Government of India have prohibited from to-morrow the export of linseed oil, boiled and unboiled to all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea, other than those of the United Kingdom, Russia (Black Sea) Belgium, France, Spain and Portugal.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN GWALIOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 2.

The first co-operative society under the name Lashkar Industrial Co-operative Society has been registered at Gwalior with a capital of Rs. 2,50,000. It has the support of the Maharaja Scindia.

DARING BURGLARY IN FORT.

WATCHMAKERS' SHOP RIFLED.

A during burglary was committed shortly before three o'clock on Friday morning in the premises of Messrs. Charpie and Co., who do business in watches in Ravelin Street. It appears that the door of the shop was forced open by the burgars, and 112 watches of the value of Rs. 2,100 were taken out of a glass show case, which was broken.

On receiving information of the incident, Inspector Chapman of the Esplanade Police Station, ran up to the scene and succeeded in arresting one of the culprits on the spot. He then proceeded to Khetwadi and caught two more men. He has recovered 52 watches of the estimated value of Rs. 900. Two other men, who had helped in the burglary, escaped, but the police expect to reach them soon.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

PROSPECTS OF THE SEASON.

The start for cricket, which had been delayed by the heavy rains, will be made today, when quite a number of first-class fixtures will be played on the different "maidans." The fact that all the Quadrangular matches this year will be played at Poona has caused great disappointment among the cricketing public in Bombay. But the arrangement arrived at last year to play the Quadrangular contest alternately at Bombay and Poona is temporary and is limited to a period of three years, after which it is open to the Representative Committee to come to a different decision. According to that arrangement the contest last year was played in Bombay, while this year it comes off at Poona, and the next year Bombay will again be the venue of that international tournament. The Committee will then decide whether the present arrangement should be continued or the old one of having the Presidency—Parsi and the Presidency—Hindu fixtures at Poona, and the Quadrangular contest in Bombay should be reverted to.

The constitution of three Indian teams for the Quadrangular contest will practically be the same as last year. There might be a couple of changes in the composition of the "tail"; otherwise the teams will practically be the same as last year. On the other hand, the composition of the Presidency Eleven is likely to be almost entirely different from that of the one that did service for them last year. Many of those who played for the Presidency in these international struggles in the past are now at the Front while many others are preparing to go to fight their country's battle. The Territorials have doubtless a few players of more than average ability among them but as no important matches have yet come off either in Bombay or Poona it is difficult to say to what extent they will be acquisitions to the Presidency team. Sir F. L. Sprott, Major J. G. Greig, Mr. H. L. Simms and one or two others of those who played for the Presidency in the past years are still available. But nothing definite could be said about the rest of the old stagers, and the Territorials are yet an unknown quantity.

Coming to local cricket, there will be several changes from the Bombay Gymkhana team that played last season. Of the old players, Sir Frederick Sprott, Mr. H. L. Simms, Mr. F. F. Stileman, Mr. C. G. Sleman, Mr. F. J. [illegible] Mr. D. G. Hurlbutt and M[illegible] are available, while [illegible]s and MacLaren [illegible]ent among [illegible] who [illegible] Ki[illegible] J[illegible] has been [illegible] khana. He has been [illegible] secretary.

The Bombay Gymkhana will meet the Elphinstone College team to-day, when the following team will play for the former:—

(1) Mr. H. L. Simms (Capt.)
(2) Mr. F. F. Stileman.
(3) Mr. C. G. Moore.
(4) Mr. Begbie.
(5) Mr. C. G. Stileman.
(6) Mr. F. J. Clarke.
(7) Mr. Kiddle.
(8) Mr. Hurlbutt.
(9) Mr. Cooke.
(10) Mr. C. D. Baker.
(11) Mr. J. E. Jackson.

BHULESHWAR DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

PRELIMINARY MEETING.

A preliminary meeting of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee was held on Thursday in he Hall of the Mulji Jetha Market under the chairmanship of Mr. T. N. Malvi.

Among those present were the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth, Rao Saheb Purshottam Odhavji, Messrs. S. D. Navalkar, Motilal Valabji, and others.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, of the Servants of India Society, opened the proceedings by stating that only a week ago a circular was issued requesting the residents of this Ward to join the proposed District Congress Committee and so far more than 200 persons had become members in response to the appeal. Mr. Joshi said that although some people had chosen to remain outside the Congress the country as a whole approved of the movement and supported it with all its strength. Mr. Joshi suggested that the different Ward Committees in Bombay should co-operate in their work in order to avoid unnecessary waste of effort.

The Hon. Mr. Samarth who followed, said that when he was in England he found that the Congress had a prestige of its own there and many statesmen showed sympathy with its aims. He impressed upon the audience the necessity of working under strict discipline and pointed out that they should try to co-operate with the Government whenever possible.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh explained the objects of the Congress movement and the necessity for strengthening it by starting such Committees.

The following Office-bearers and Managing Council were then appointed on the motion of Mr. D. G. Dalvi:

Mr. T. N. Malvi, President, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and Divan Bahadur G. S. Pao, Vice-President, Messrs. Motilal Valabhji, T. A. Kulkarni and Dhirajlal Motilal, Secretaries, and Mr. C. V. Mehta, Mr. V. P. Vaidya, Rao Bahadur Sunderdas Narayandas, Rao Saheb Purshottam Odhavji, Manilal Itcharam Desai and others as members of the Managing Council.

The Chairman in closing the proceedings expressed his delight that even the different Wards of this city had begun to organise themselves in the cause of the Congress. He said that they must not only join these Committees and attend their meetings but support the movement generally.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

GYMKHANA MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 2.

A two days' Gymkhana meeting has been fixed to take place at Kirkee on the 8th and 10 instant.

The entries are very encouraging and cups have sportingly been contributed among others by Lord Willingdon the Poona and Kirkee Hunt, Mr. Reynolds, Secretary, W.I.T.C., Messrs. Marcks and Co., and Mr. W. Ben Smith.

POONA BRIGADE ORDERS.

(By Brig-General H. T. Brooking, C.B., Commanding Poona Brigade.).

POONA, July 2.

Under the provisions of Table LXXVII, Army Tables, Miscellaneous Services Section III, the Officer in charge Supplies, Kirkee, is authorized to issue to the O. C., R. A. Depot, 100 lbs. of charcoal per diem, for wet days during the monsoon months, for the purpose of keeping dry the kits of Officers, N. C. O.'s, and men on Service.

The Officer Commanding, 2/4th Border Regiment is authorized to draw Hot Meal Money at 12 annas per day for 25 N. C. O.'s, and men proceeding to Bombay as escort for Transport of explosives, for 19th and 20th June 1915 (two days) and for 50 N. C. O.'s, and men as escort for Turkish prisoners on 22nd June 1915 (one day.).

Reservists between 20 and 21 years' service who are declared medically unfit for further service under Army Department letter No. H-4398, dated 22nd April 1915, and whose unfitness is not due to embodied service, should be demobilised and sent to their homes to complete 21 years' service for pension.

Authority:—D. A. A. G., Poona Divisional Area's No. 5081/22 A. G., dated 25-6-15).

No. 1133 1st Class Sub Assistant Surgeon Pannalal was placed in Sub Medical Charge of Signal Units Depot in addition to his own duties with 96th Berar Infantry with effect from the 7th June 1915.

The Treasury Officer, Poona, is authorised to advance to the Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services (Mobilization) 6th (Poona) Divisional Area, the sum of Rs. 5,212-8-0 (Rupees five thousand two hundred and twelve and annas eight only) on account of advance of pay to Temporary Followers proceeding as Reinforcements for Indian Expeditionary Force "A".

The advance to be adjusted in the usual manner and debited to Indian Expeditionary Force "A".

The Treasury Officer, Poona, is authorised to advance to the Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services (Mobilization) 6th (Poona) Divisional Area, the sum of Rs. 1,285-8-0. (Rupees one thousand two hundred and eighty-five, and annas eight only), on account of advance of pay to Temporary Followers proceeding as Reinforcements for Indian Expeditionary Force "D".

SETTLEMENT OF DUMRAON RAJ CASE.

MAHARANI OF REWAH TO GET RS. 42,000 PERPETUAL ANNUITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 2.

The suit brought by Maharani of Rewah against Maharaja of Dumraon claiming the whole state of the defendant has after expenses of four lakhs been settled out of court. The plaintiff has given up her claims to the raj on the receipt of a perpetual annuity of Rs. 42,000.

MISSILE THROWN AT A CONSTABLE.

THROWER ESCAPES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 2.

A missile, believed to be a bomb, was thrown yesterday morning at a constable in the police station at Bajitpur, District Mymensingh but did not explode. The thrower escaped.

EXHIBITION OF OLD INDIAN PAINTINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 2.

The proposal of having an exhibition of old Indian paintings in connection with the Triennial Museum Conference to be held at Lahore in January next, is not yet finally settled, but it is in contemplation to have an exhibition of old Indian paintings by loan from Ruling Chiefs and Indian notables.

EXHIBITION OF OLD PAINTINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 2.

In connection with triennial museum conference which will open at Lahore on 10th January next, at the opening ceremony of which Sir Michael O'Dwyer has consented to preside, it has been decided to hold an exhibition of old paintings.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Saturday, July 3, 1915.

WHEAT AND COTTON.

Two or three questions of great importance were discussed at the meeting between the Hon. Sir William Clark and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, and there was some satisfactory clearing of the air in several respects. It is notably gratifying to learn that the Government at Home have undertaken to meet any loss that may result from the transactions in Wheat that have been undertaken by the Government of India,—a position that, we confess, had not been clear to us hitherto, owing to the casual manner in which it was communicated to the public on the only other occasion on which an official reference was made to it. If the Government of India is to be fully indemnified against loss, there is no need further to trouble ourselves overmuch in this country as to the details of the methods of their arrangements with other parties in the transactions. We retain the opinion, however, that the Government have been, to use a colloquial phrase "let in" by speculative operators on the big Home wheat exchanges, who, conscientiously no doubt, led them to suppose that the transactions would result in handsome profits for the benefit of the Indian exchequer. The prospects of any such profits accruing are not, at present, very cheerful and India may certainly congratulate herself if she gets out of what, we still agree, was a well-conceived proposal,—if indifferently executed,—without loss. But we must reserve our opinion on the whole matter until we have seen how the scheme works out, finally and, what is of chief importance, the manner in which the accounts are adjusted. So far as we can see, at present, there is no means of arriving at any conclusion as to how the profits or losses are to be assessed. The Member for Commerce is singularly reticent on the question, and, until there is more data to go on, we are compelled to follow his commendable example.

We are glad to note that the Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and his colleagues on the Committee ventured to suggest to the Member for Commerce that no general interference with cultivators regarding choice of crops is advisable. Though Mr. Birkett recognises that in certain districts, special conditions may exist which may justify advice being given to the cultivators by the executive officers. In the early days of the war, when a few craven-hearted speculators had shouldered a good deal more of the staple, than their financial resources could conveniently carry, a disgraceful panic ensued, which in addition to reducing the market value of cotton to the level of rag-waste, played so much upon the feelings of a few of our responsible commercial leaders, that serious representations were made to Government to exert their authority or influence to induce cultivators to give up cotton in favour of wheat for cultivation. This suggested policy was strenuously opposed in our columns, as it was perfectly obvious that the proposal was not prompted through any economic considerations for the benefit of India, but merely to create a scarcity in the staple to enable speculators to dispose of their costly commitments to greater advantage and thus save the situation. The folly of the suggestion became painfully clear a month or two later, when cotton prices gradually advanced about Rs. 70 per candy, and though rates have recently receded, the value is still maintained at a fairly workable level, in spite of the adverse trade conditions produced by the war. The Chamber of Commerce have apparently imbibed a little wisdom in the interval, as their advice to Sir William Clark shows, and they might just as well have refrained from proffering an opinion as to the possible advantages derivable from the advice of executive officers to cultivators under exceptional circumstances. No conditions whatever can possibly justify even remote possibilities of this kind. The Indian cultivator has probably forgotten more about the business, than the average executive officer will ever know. He is at the same time very oldfashioned in his methods and highly conservative. And any advice he might be capable of accepting, might, we fear, be acted upon only by reason of his customary innate respect or fear of the *Sirkar*. The world's doings do not trouble him in the least. He has been accustomed to make a tolerably fair living out of cotton growing, and nothing will deter him from following the pursuit on his steady old-fashioned lines so long as it pays him to do so. And it will certainly require the experience of more than one lean year to convince him of the desirability of making a change for the better.

Such being the case, whether Government elect to take any steps or not, in tendering gratuitous advice to the cotton ryot in respect of his cotton cultivation, it is likely to fall on barren soil, and therefore can do neither harm nor good. And as Government have already had one or two uncomfortable experiences with disappointing and erratic forecasts in connection both with cotton and wheat, it would be wise not to bring pressure on the ryot to modify or suspend his sowing operations, no matter how exceptional or abnormal the economic conditions may be considered to be owing to the war. If it ever fell to the lot of this country for ryots to be instructed in the business of either cotton or wheat cultivation by Government coercoin, it would be a bad day for India, for he might be disposed to forsake his vocation for something which is under less restraint. And it would not be an easy matter readily to replace him, as a cheap and efficient producer of the staple. Encourage him to grow more by all means, but if the good of India is to be considered, there should be no official intervention to curtail production.

THE PROTECTION OF PILGRIMS.

The most deplorable feature of the pilgrim traffic to Mecca in recent times has been the abnormal increase in the average rates of passage money charged by shipowners,—entailing special hardships to poor pilgrims, who form the majority of passengers. This is a matter of general knowledge, and official confirmation of it is given in the two extracts from the Report of the Vice-Consul at Jeddah, quoted by the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtula in his minute of dissent to the Government Bill which we published yesterday. Two years ago, in reply to a question, Government stated that the "cost of a deck ticket varied from Rs. 50 to Rs. 7. The higher prices were paid by the pilgrims from the Provincial Camps. The average did not amount to more than Rs. 25. This was owing to competition." Since that time, as Sir Ibrahim points out, the rates have largely increased,—the rate of Rs. 50, which was regarded as high, is practically the minimum price now charged and the prices of Rs. 125 and Rs. 150 have been reported to be charged. Sir Ibrahim rightly attributes this state of things to diminishing competition in the pilgrim shipping trade and his view is corroborated by official reports. The soundest policy that should guide the pilgrim traffic is to see that it never becomes a monopoly. The underlying idea of Sir Ibrahim's minute of dissent is that the proposed amendment to the Protection of Pilgrims' Act instead of having the effect of relieving the pilgrims will result in creating a monopoly. The object of the proposed legislation is to prevent shipowners from postponing the date of the departure of pilgrim ships with the object of securing, as full a complement of passengers as possible. Without wholly subscribing to the views of Sir Ibrahim, that insistence on fixity of dates will entail heavy financial sacrifices on the owners, with the result that most of them will withdraw from the trade leaving it as a monopoly to the big liners, who will be free to charge excessive rates of passage money, we do think that the possibility of the result contemplated by him does exist. But what we desire to emphasise is the advantage of an alternative system which he suggests and which worked with great success during the pilgrim season of 1903 to 1906. The system, it may be remembered, was worked entirely by Government during the period the quarantine detention of pilgrims to Mecca at the Pir Pao Segregation Camp was enforced. The salient points of the system were that the Port Health Officer, after ascertaining the number of each batch of pilgrims who had undergone the required quarantine detention, called for tenders from steamship owners and engaged passages for the pilgrims by such competition. A similar system could very well be adopted with success with the co-operation of the leaders of Moslim community. As Sir Ibrahim suggests a Haj Committee, consisting partly of elected and partly of nominated Muslims, with the Commissioner of Police as President and the Protector of Pilgrims, might be empowered by legislation to undertake the work. The great advantage of such an arrangement is that the dates of departure of vessels will be automatically fixed. We trust that the proposal of Sir Ibrahim will receive the careful consideration, which it deserves, of the Government and the Legislative Council.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN MYSORE.

The Conference that has recently been held in Mysore for the purpose of considering certain schemes for the expansion of Local Self-Government in that State marks another era in the progressive administration of that Province. The object of the Conference was to discuss and decide upon the recommendations made by certain special Committees which were appointed to investigate the important issues in connection with the improvement of the local bodies in that State, and, as explained by the Yuvaraj in his Presidential Address, this Conference was the first of its kind in India. It was pointed out by the President that special Committees had been appointed for the purpose of investigating local conditions and submitting their recommendations, and it was for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the people who were represented by delegates from every important part of the State that the Conference which was closed on Tuesday last was held. The Yuvaraj made a reference to the synchronous movement in regard to Local Self-Government in British India, and in doing so, he doubtless referred to the recent Resolution of the Government of India on this subject. That the latter has caused profound disappointment has been admitted on all hands, and it would not be too much to say that that disappointment could have been averted or, at any rate, minimized, if a step of the kind now taken by the Mysore State had been adopted in the different Provinces in British India, with a view to ascertain the views of the non-official section of the public. It is only by gatherings of this kind that non-official public opinion can be invited and gauged and there is little doubt that the recommendations of the Conference would be acceptable alike to the Government and the people. The Mysore Durbar will thus lay the foundations of a solid and liberal form of local Self-Government both in regard to the constitution of the Municipalities and Local Boards and will thereby take another leap in advance of the British Administration in India. It is no exaggeration to say that it was the State of Mysore which, nearly half a century ago, introduced for the first time in India the system of Representative Government and gave the people a voice in the administration of the country by establishing what is known as the Representative Assembly of Mysore. This was a step which was much in advance of the time, as the Assembly was composed of delegates elected by the people from every part of the Province. It was a novel scheme, and serious doubts were entertained at the time both in and outside India as to the wisdom and success of the scheme. Subsequent events have, however, falsified all such apprehensions, as this institution has outlived them all and has done much good work to the country and the people, for nearly fifty years. No doubt, several changes had to be made, from time to time, in its constitution as experience dictated, and it was highly gratifying to find that this popular Assembly has been the pioneer of similar institutions in other parts of India. Even the enlarged Legislative Councils in British India came into existence long after the establishment of the Representative Assembly in Mysore, to say nothing of similar institutions in Baroda, Travancore, Pudokotta and Bikanir.

The same might be said of Local Self-Government, in which the Mysore State has now taken the lead, with a view to introluce a scheme which will be acceptable to the Government and the people alike. The importance of a scheme granting the people a voice in the administration of their local affairs cannot be exaggerated and it is impossible to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the problem without taking the people into confidence and ascertaining their views. The problems which local bodies have to face are varied and numerous, the most important among them being wholesome and plentiful water-supply, efficient drainage, well-aligned thoroughfares and roads, the opening up of congested areas, town-planning, hygenic school houses, etc. It is the people who are in a position to say what their needs are in these directions. The advantages of a sound and well-laid-out scheme of local Self-Government cannot be overrated, as that and that alone will educate and equip the people of the country to take part in the administration of the country. If the ideal sketched out for India as her future by Sir Krishna Gupta at the complimentary dinner given to him in London on the occasion of his retirement is to bear fruit, it will be through the expansion of Local Self-Government, Sir Krishna, on this occasion said, that he "hoped that under the guidance of Great Britain, India would have Self-Government, the various provinces having autonomy controlled by a central federal Government, presided over by a Representative of the Crown, preferably a member of the Royal House."

Notes of the Day.

The Ideal Garden.

Mr. Mahaluxmiwala, the Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens, Bombay, in the course of his Report to the Commissioner on the proposed improvements to the Gardens, refers to the curious anomaly that whereas in Europe fountains and ornamental waters are a great feature of public gardens, in India where the hot climate makes their refreshing presence the more necessary they are not so often to be found. Mr. Mahaluxmiwala gives an ecstatic picture of the garden as it should be.

One of the most refreshing, delightful and joy-giving features of gardens is, undoubtedly, the use of water in the form of still, reflecting pools; rippling, bubbling streams of running water; splashing, sparkling fountains; and dashing, foaming chutes and cascades. They have a charm all their own which no other feature in a garden can replace. Pools, streams, fountains and cascades are necessary adjuncts of all gardens not only for the scenic but also for their refreshing and cooling effects.

It almost, makes one cool to read this!

The Gardens of the Moguls.

But, Mr. Mahaluxmiwala continues, while ornamental waters are so largely and commonly used in gardens all over Europe where their necessity is not so great as in the gardens of the dry, hot and sultry climate of the plains of India, they are almost entirely lacking in the present day Indian gardens. This was not always so.

It was not so, in the famous old gardens of India whose history, tradition, art, symbolism, charms and beauties have been so ably, sympatetically and vividly depicted by Mrs. Villiers Stewart in the "Gardens of the Great Moghals" published last year. While tracing the history of the Indian garden from Central Asian and Persian sources she remarks "This much is certain, that in all this country of Central Asia the first condition must always have been the life-giving water. The spirit of the garden-paradises of Europe hides in the flowers, the grass, the trees; but *the soul of an Eastern garden* lies in none of these: it *is centred in the running water* which alone makes its other beauties possible." In the introductory chapter of her book Mrs. Villiers Stewart clearly indicates the importance attached to water in Indian garden craft, in these words "A garden enclosed, a garden of living waters, a garden of sweet perfumes—here from the *Song of Songs* are the three first motives of Indian garden * * * * * next, the need of running water, without which no plants or flowers could survive the fierce sunshine."

If Mr. Mahaluxmiwala can reproduce the refreshing conditions he has so graphically depicted at Byculla, he will earn the undying gratitude of the citizens of Bombay.

Leaky Tram-cars.

In view of the fact that the public have just cause for complaint regarding the condition of the tram-cars in Bombay, it is high time that the Tramway authorities bestirred themselves to remedy the defects that exist. A slight shower of rain causes the greater portion of the seats to be deluged and anything like decent accommodation can only be secured in the inner portion of the seats. There must be some real remedy for the defect and it is incumbent on the responsible authorities to meet the wants of the public, in the direction indicated. The recent Annual Report of the working of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company showed that it is making a very appreciable margin of profit, and as it derives all its profit from the public it is not too much to ask that their comfort should be studied by the Company, and all possible steps taken to rectify whatever defects are pointed out. When all the inner seats are occupied a passenger has to take his choice between getting a wetting in the car or a drenching in the rain outside. It was at first thought that, as this matter was prominently brought to the notice of the Tramway authorities before the rains set in, all that was necessary would have been done, but the old state of things remains unaltered and the public are left to lament over their troubles unavailingly.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

On June 29th their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon visited the Lady Hardinge Hospital at 5-30 p.m. They were met by Colonel Hojel and conducted round all the wards.

On the following day they visited St. George's Hospital at 5-15 p.m. where they were met and shown round the hospital by Colonel Jackson, after which Lord Willingdon presided at a meeting of the Bombay Branch of the War and Relief Fund.

On July 1st their Excellencies inspected the Bengal Ambulance Corps who are leaving on board the hospital ship Madras for Mesopotamia. After the inspection their Excellencies had tea on board the Madras with Colonel Gifford and his Staff.

Yesterday Lady Willingdon held a meeting of the Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund at the Y. W. C. A. at 11-30 a.m.

CONTENTS BILL A TARGET.

A soldier writes from "somewhere in France" under date May 25 to "The Times":—

"Knowing that the German Press were rather dilatory with the news, we took the liberty of hanging your bill of 21st, "Italy Declares for War," over the front of our trench breastwork, where it could be read with ease by about 1,000 yards of German lines. Never did your *news* get such a *cutting up*. The board was riddled with shot, but after 24 hours it is still readable. We carried that board about seven miles to let them have the truth, and if you will let us have a good 'leader' on your bill we'll be pleased to repeat the dose as it's sure to have a good effect."

"THERE ARE OTHER PARTS OF THE EDIFICE."

"As I read Mr. John Galsworthy's books I feel as if I were in some cheerless seaside lodging-house on a wet day,' says Solomon Eagle in the "New Statesman."

"I object to Mr. Galsworthy's extensible view of life partly because I don't believe he takes it, and partly because if he did I should think it an absurdly unjust view. At heart a humanitarian, he has got into a dismal and costive kind of literary method which makes him look like a fretful and dyspeptic man who curls his discontented nostrils at life as though it were an unpleasing smell. As Ibsen used so often to remark, there is a great deal wrong with the drains; but after all there are other parts of the edifice."

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

LEYLAND LINER SUNK.

TWENTY AMERICANS PERISH.

HEAVY CANNONADING IN THE WEAT.

UNINTERRUPTED ITALIAN ADVANCE

The Leyland liner Armenian has been sunk by a German submarine off Cornwall. A Washington telegram says that twenty Americans were drowned. A sensation has been caused in American official circles, following upon the expectation that Germany would reply favourably to the Note.

The American Government are now notifying the German Admiralty of the time of departure of every passenger ship to prevent attacks on American vessels.

The advance of the Italians in the Isonzo zone has been uninterrupted. They have occupied an important position at the head of the Resia Valley commanding Plezzo.

The enemy's offensive between the rivers Vistula and Bug in the east continues.

Little damage was done at Windau by the German bombardment which lasted only 15 minutes. The Russians suffered no casualties.

Friday was quiet in the west except for violent cannonading north of Arras and on the Aisne.

The Munitions Bill has passed through the House of Commons.

Replying to questions in the Commons, Mr. Chamberlain said that no steps had been taken to compel every European to join the volunteer force. It would be unsuitable in the special circumstances of India.

CASUALTY LISTS,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June 29.

KILLED.

Captain G. Brown, Liverpools.
Lieutenant H. C. Benson, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant C. Coker, Welsh Regiment.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain A. V. Jarrett, York and Lancs.
Captain E. Leary, Irish Regiment.
Captain J. D. Wickham, Lincolns.
Second-Lieutenant G. E. Fairbairn, Durhams.

CASUALTIES IN DARDANELLES.

KILLED.

Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Hannan, Scottish Rifles.
Captain F. Hamer, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant B. Bradshaw, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant A. Stringer, Manchesters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieutenant A. C. Middleton, Lancashire Fusiliers.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, June 30.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain H. Hirst, Yorkshire L. I.
Lieut. B. Rushik, Rifle Birgade.
Lieut. G. Swinley, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. A. N. McLean, Wiltshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. B. Burton, Sherwoods.

SUBMARINE SINKS LEYLAND LINER.

TWENTY AMERICAN CITIZENS DROWNED.

LATEST SUBMARINE SENSATION.

TWENTY AMERICANS DROWNED.

LEYLAND LINER TORPEDOED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, July 1.

The Leyland liner Armenian has been torpedoed and sunk off Cornwall.

A telegram from Washington says that the United States Consul at Bristol officially reports that twenty Americans on the Armenian were drowned.

The Leyland was a British steamer of 8,825 tons gross register, built in 1895 by Messrs. Harland and Wolff Ltd., for Messrs. F. Leyland & Co., Ltd., of Liverpool.

SURVIVORS' STORY

GALLANT EFFORTS TO ESCAPE.

LONDON, July 1.

The West African mail steamer Tarquah has arrived at Plymouth and reports that she received a wireless distress call from the Armenian, twenty-three miles Westward of Trevose Head.

Six survivors of the Armenian have arrived at Cardiff. They report that the Armenian, a ship of nine thousand tons, from Newport News, sighted the submarine when two hundred miles off the Scillys.

The ship went full speed ahead and made a great effort to escape. Eventually, however, she was overhauled by submarine U38.

The captain of the liner then steered a zigzag course, defying the submarine's orders till a shell crashed into the engine room, bringing the ship to a standstill.

The crew of the submarine came on board and placed two large bombs in the liner. She sank in thirty minutes. Five boats got clear safely, but the ropes of another had been cut by a shell and the occupants were thrown into the sea.

The submarine fired on a Belgian trawler which was coming to the rescue of the five boats, but eventually desisted and the trawler secured the survivors. It is estimated that the crew numbered fifty-eight.

SENSATION IN AMERICA.

AMBASSADORS INSTRUCTED TO OBTAIN DETAILS.

WASHINGTON, July 1.

The loss of the Americans in the Armenian has caused a sensation in official circles, following upon the expectation that Germany would reply favourably to the American Note.

The officials contend that the ship should have been visited and searched, and the crew safely transferred before the vessel was destroyed.

Dr. Page and Mr. Gerard, the Ambassadors in London and Berlin, have been instructed to obtain details.

CAPTAIN INTERVIEWED.

SHELLED FOR AN HOUR.

LONDON, July 1.

The Captain of the Armenian in an interview said:—The gun of the submarine at a distance of four miles fired twice across the bows. I put stern to him and ran. The submarine shelled us continuously and shrapnel killed several of the crew and threw some men into the sea. It was a desperate chase but I was determined to make a struggle to escape. Then a shell knocked out the steering gear, another went into the engineroom, the third carried away the wireless house and the fourth smashed the funnel and disabled the people in the stokehold. The liner was now on fire in three places and thirteen of us on the deck decided to surrender. The submarine shelled us for an hour.

MORE SUBMARINE VICTIMS.

LONDON, July 2.

The British steamers Caucasian and Inglemoor have been sunk off Cornwall.

The steamship Lomas, laden with Argentile maize, was torpedoed and shelled by a submarine west of Scillies.

A trawler rescued her crew of twenty-five. The Mate was killed.

The Italian barque Sardomene has been torpedoed without warning off Mezen Head.

Nine of the crew were drowned, two died of injuries and of the nine survivors two were wounded.

The gross tonnage of the Caucasian was 4 656. She was built in 1899 and belonged to the Petroleum S. S. Co. Lt.

The gross tonnage of Lomas was 3,048. She belonged to the B. Ayres G. Southern Railway Co., Ltd. She was built in 1898.

VIOLENT CANNONADING

LOST GROUND IN ARGONNE RECAPTURED.

GERMAN ATTACKS IMMEDIATELY STOPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, July 2.

A communiqué says:—

The day has been quiet except for violent cannonading north of Arras and on the Aisne.

A German attack in the Bagatelle district of the Argonne on June 30th was very violent and aimed at piercing the French lines.

Their heavy shells and asphyxiating bombs wrecked the first trenches but the attack was stopped by the solidity of the second line.

French counter-attacks immediately drove them back, the French advancing two hundred metres beyond the first line.

Two German attacks on Thursday were immediately stopped.

VIOLENT BATTLE IN ARGONNE

GERMANS CHECKED AT METZERAL.

PARIS, July 1.

The battle in Argonne is particularly violent. The communiqué reports the repulse of two further attacks.

Another violent engagement at Metzeral completely checked the Germans who sustained important losses.

THE FRIEDERICSHAFEN RAID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 2.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

The "Daily Mail's" Rotterdam correspondent learns from Berne that Monday's raid on Friedericshafen fired a shed, and caused panic among the workmen.

MUNITIONS BILL PASSED.

TRIBUNAL OF LIMITATION AF PROFITS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, July 2.

The House of Commons unanimously passed the Munitions Bill on the third reading.

In the debate on the Munitions Bill Sir John Simon announced that Sir Babington Smith would be the chairman of the tribunal to deal with the limitation of profits under the Bill.

On the motion of Mr. Lloyd George a clause was added to the Bill utilising the existing machinery in mining, cotton and railway industries for the prevention of strikes and lockouts.

Replying to criticisms, Mr. Lloyd George said that if the men refused to obey their leaders a Royal Proclamation would be made.

COTTON OPERATIVES' GUARANTEE.

NO STRIKE DU ING WAR.

LONDON, July 1.

In the Commons Mr. Lloyd George announced that he had received a resolution from cotton people practically amounting to a guarantee that there would be no strike or stoppage during the war. They had conferred to-day with Mr. Runciman and Mr. Henderson.

APPEAL TO WOMEN.

TO ASSIST FARMERS.

LONDON, July 1.

Lord Selborne, Minister of Agriculture, has issued an official appeal to women of all classes to assist farmers.

NEW WAR LOAN.

PRUDENTIAL INVESTS FIVE MILLI

LONDON, July 2

The investment in the war loan by the Prudential Assurance Company has been increased to five millions.

TRUSTEES LOAN BILL PASSED.

LONDON, July 2.

The Trustees Loan Bill has been passed in all its stages.

CONTINUED ITALIAN ADVANCE.

IMPORTANT POSITION OCCUPIED.

VIGOROUS NIGHT ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

ROME, July 2.

A communiqué says:—

Vigorous night attacks by the enemy were made on the passes Montecloce and Palpiccola in the Carnia, the enemy employing flares, searchlights and asphyxiating bombs. They were repulsed.

The Italians have occupied an important position at the head of the Resia Valley commanding Plezzo.

The advance of the Italians in the Isonzo zone has been uninterrupted but slow owing to the necessity of wresting ground from the enemy by inches and immediately fortifying it.

Persistent rains have increased the difficulties and transformed the trenches into torrents.

Repeated enemy attacks during the night of June 30th. with the object of retaking the lost positions were repulsed.

ASTOUNDING WORK OF ITALIAN ARTILLERY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 2.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

An American correspondent pays a tribute to the astounding work of the Italian artillery. A gun at Monfalcone working at a range of twelve miles over a mountain a mile high, was scoring everywhere. Light hospitals at Venice, Udine and elsewhere are practically empty.

ITALY AND TURKEY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 2.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

The Italian press states that the Ambassador at Constantinople has been recalled and the Turkish Ambassador at Rome has received his passports.

ITALY AND MONTENEGRO.

ASSOCIATED PRESS

ALLAHABAD, July 2.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

The "Giornale D'Italia" comments calmly on the Montenegrin action in Albania and remarks that the Montenegrins will supply the element of order amid intolerable anarchy. Austria necessitated this action by inciting the Albanians to interrupt Montenegrain supplies.

BRITISH DESTROYER DAMAGED,

FOURTEEN OF THE CREW MISSING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, July 1.

The Admiralty announces that last night the old destroyer Lightning was damaged on the east coast by a mine or a torpedo.

She is now in the harbour.

Fourteen of the crew are missing.

KILLED MUSLIM SOLDIERS.

ENDOWMENT FUND FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

LONDON, July 1.

The Committee of the Islamic Society is raising funds for the endowment of the widows and orphans of Muslim soldiers killed in the war.

The appeal for subscriptions emphasises the hereditary and traditional fidelity of the Muslims in India.

NEW AUSTRALIAN LOAN.

TO BE RAISED LOCALLY.

MELBOURNE, July 1.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Fisher announced that an Australian loan for war and other purposes would probably be raised locally.

BOMBARDMENT OF WINDAU

LITTLE DAMAGE DONE,

NO RUSSIAN CASUALTIES,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, July 1.

The bombardment of Windau lasted for only fifteen minutes.

Little damage was done and the Russians sustained no casualties either ashore or afloat.

ENEMY OFFENSIVE IN THE EAST.

FIERCE REARGUARD FIGHTING.

PETROGRAD, July 2.

A communiqué says:—

The enemy's offensive between the rivers Vieprz and Bug continues.

Fierce rearguard fighting on June 29th. on the Tomaszow-Zamosc road and also on the roads towards Sokal took place.

The enemy in Galicia on Tuesday and Wednesday persistently attacked between Kamionka and Halicz.

They were repulsed with heavy loss and we made a thousand prisoners.

ITALIANS AND RUSSIAN CAMPAIGNS.

CONFERENCE AT VIENNA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 2.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

A Conference at Vienna is considering the Italian campaign and the problem of how to deal effectively with Russia which will not play the German game, and allow its army to be beaten. The unbroken front of the Slavs makes the Italian problem difficult as no considerable force can be withdrawn from the east before the unbeaten foe. Overtures to the Balkan States are also unsatisfactory, Serbia declining to entertain any proposals for a separate peace. News from Russia indicates that the Germans will fortify the line of the Vistula if they can push the raiding columns forward. There are indications of cessation of the movements of the main German army which have been badly knocked about by the Russian rearguards.

FRENCH FACTORY DESTROYED

EIGHTY WORKERS PERISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

MARSEILLES, July 2.

An explosion has destroyed in a factory where a hundred persons, including eighty women, were employed.

A fire broke out and burned so fiercely that only ten could be rescued and they were badly injured.

Only four bodies, of women, could be recovered.

BRIDES MURDER CASE.

GEORGE SMITH SENTENCED TO DEATH

LONDON, July 1.

George Smith has been sentenced to death at the Old Bailey in the famous Brides Murder Case for the murder of Bessie Mundy in a bath.

ENGLISH RACING

FORTNIGHTLY MEETINGS AT NEWMARKET.

LONDON, July 1.

As the result of negotiations between Mr. Runciman and the Jockey Club, race meetings will be held at Newmarket fortnightly for the remainder of the season.

RETIREMENT OF DUTCH SOCIALIST LEADER.

LONDON, July 1.

The Dutch Socialist leader M. Troelstra has withdrawn from public life owing to illhealth.

THE Y. M. C. A.

LONDON, July 1.

Professor Hope Moulton will visit India in the autumn on behalf of the Y. M. C. A. He will lecture in Bombay.

INDIA IN COMMONS.

COMPULSORY TRAINING FOR EUROPEANS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON ITS UNSUITABILITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, July 1.

Replying to questions, Mr. Chamberlain said:

I will enquire as to the number of shops in India owned and managed by Germans.

Only few licences to trade have been granted without conditions but I am communicating with the Indian Government.

Mr. Oertel, of the Assam Public Works, has lived in India for 37 years. He renounced his nationality before he went. From a report received in the Spring I am satisfied that there are no grounds for dispensing with his services.

No steps have been taken to compel every European to join the volunteer force. It would be unsuitable in the special circumstances of India but there has been a satisfactory increase in the numbers of volunteers.

I am in close communication with both the Government and the Munitions Department regarding the participation of India in the manufacture of munitions.

ENEMY ALIENS IN INDIA.

LORD ISLINGTON'S ASSURANCE.

LONDON, July 1.

In the House of Lords Lord Straghie raised the question of uninterned aliens in India.

Lord Islington said that the report for which Mr. Chamberlain has asked had not arrived. The question of enemy aliens in India was peculiarly difficult. There were institutions staffed by Germans and any system of wholesale internment was impossible without some arrangement of substitution. The question was receiving the closetst attention both here and in India and nothing would be left undone to safeguard the interests and safety of India.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

CAMPAIGN IN GALICIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 2.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 30th June:—

A Russian communiqué on 29th June says, the enemy reinforced by fresh German troops made most desperate attacks between the Dniester and the Gnailalipa to throw into confusion the Russian retirement to the latter river, but failed after suffering enormous losses. The Germans report having repulsed the Russians across the Gnailalipa, and say further north the Russians without awaiting the attack are retreating behind the Bug.

Of the fighting in northern Galicia on the Polish frontier the Russians report the advance of great enemy forces and the repulse on 27th June and 28th June of several desperate German attacks.

A German report says, under pressure of the Austro-German advance the Russians are beginning to evacuate positions in the Tarnow district and the lower San and Austrians report Austro-Germans occupied Tomaszow within the Russian frontier. There is lull on the Niemen, Narew, and left bank of the Vistula fronts and in the Shavli region the Russians repulsed weak German attacks.

PRESENTATION OF AEROPLANES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2

Queen Alexandra will on Saturday present the Royal Flying Corps with aeroplanes subscribed for by South Africa, the West Indies, Gibraltar and Hong-Kong through the Overseas Club. Further aeroplanes are promised.

MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 2.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Calcutta Corporation held yesterday, the question of manufacture of munitions of war in Calcutta was discussed and it was decided to communicate their decision to Mr. Bayley to ascertain his opinion.

[illegible]

The term of office of Dr. J. A. Turner, the Chief Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, who was appointed to that office by the Corporation on the 9th January, 1911, expires on the 31st January, 1916. The Commissioner has now moved the Corporation to take the necessary action in accordance with section 74 of the Municipal Act to renew the term of appointment. Mr. Cadell, in moving the Corporation, added that it is not necessary at this time to express appreciation of Dr. Turner's very successful administration of the Health Department.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.

CONDITIONS IN CALCUTTA COMPARED.

The July agenda of the Bombay Municipal Corporation as usual contains a number of suggestions, complaints and other matters of public interest. Among other business that will come up for consideration during this month, is a report from the Commissioner, dated the 21st June 1915, regarding the means necessary for improving the Victoria Gardens in respect of both the botanical and zoological sections, with estimates of the cost thereof.

The Commissioner in the course of a very exhaustive and interesting report states as follows:—

Before examining the requirements of the Gardens in detail, it is necessary to consider whether the situation and the area of the Gardens is suitable and sufficient. As regards the situation no one could say that it is ideal either for a zoological collection or for a garden. It is situated in land which, prior to its being acquired for this purpose, was lowlying and swampy. It is closely shut in now on all sides and health of the animals liable to suffer from the proximity of factories and from the absence of breeze. The presence of scrub and weeds on the land rendered the creation of the garden a slow and difficult process; and, as the Superintendent states the soil was not naturally good. The area, moreover, of 45 acres is small compared with the areas in other cities in which zoological gardens have been placed in the middle of public parks; nor is this area capable of expansion. On the south and east it is bounded by private land which would now be difficult or impossible to acquire. On the west there is a large main thoroughfare and on the north the Municipality have themselves created a broad road. Although there is on the north of this road Municipal land which is at present used for a Plague Hospital and where a Tuberculosis temporary hospital is proposed to be erected neither of which will, it is hoped, be permanent, and although some expansion would therefore be possible on this side, it is difficult to say that it would be worth while to remodel a public road already existing there. It may be taken, therefore, that the area is not capable of expansion and there can be no doubt that it is not large enough to meet fully the purposes for which it might well be presumed to exist. On the other hand the site has certain advantages. It is extremely centrally situated and is near a densely populated portion of the town and affords easy recreation to large part of the population. So far as the animals are concerned, although a certain number of them undoubtedly suffer from the situation, the mortality is less than in corresponding collections elsewhere. The drainage of the ground has been considerably improved and is capable of further improvement, while, as regards gardening, there is no reason why sufficient soil should not be brought in to make it suitable for the growth of the required plants and flowers. It is difficult to see where any alternative site can be obtained.

PROPOSED MALABAR HILL SITE.

If we had to start afresh, and if it were possible to ensure the executive ability to plan and carry out a work that would be necessarily difficult, the site that would present itself for choice would be the slopes of Malabar Hill overlooking Back Bay.

Although at first sight this would appear an unpromising site for a zoological collection, it is a terrain that a Hagenbeck would select and it is not dissimilar to the land which under the supervision of the late Mr. Hagenbeck has been very successfully adapted for such gardens in the City of Edinburgh. The slope of Malabar Hill would also give plenty of scope for ornamental gardening. As I have indicated, however, the work is one which would require something of genius to plan, to carry out, and to maintain and the expense would also be heavy, unless the Corporation were willing to sell the existing Victoria Gardens in order to recoup the expenditure. The enterprise would therefore, be attended by so many difficulties as to make its sucess doubtful. An alternative site would be on the Worli Hill; but the acquisition of this also would probably only be possible by the sale of the Victoria Gardens; and although it will be more readily accessible in the future than it has been hitherto, it would be somewhat on the outskirts of the city. A similar objection of distance applies to Sion Hill which would otherwise form an excellent locality for a garden and collection of the description required. Another alternative would be to establish a garden and collection at the Tardeo Flats either in the park to be created by the Improvement Trust or in the area of the Stormwater Reservoir now being in part reclaimed by the Municipality. This area will, however, in my opinion, be fully required for the recreation and the gamesof the younger portion of the population of the city. Moreover the existence of this area as a recreation park within a comparatively short distance of the existing Victories Gardens, renders it less necessary for the latter to be a place of great public resort. The Gardens should be regarded as intended for the accommodation of the zoological collection with a comparatively small but carefully chosen and maintained collection of plants and flowers. For this object I consider that the area of 45 acres is sufficient. There is no doubt that, as will be explained below, a much larger number of open cages should be provided occupying a correspondingly larger area of ground. On the other hand there is still a good deal of space utilized in the Gardens, and it may be possible ultimately to accommodate the Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent of the Gardens in houses across the road, thus rendering the area at present occupied within the Gardens by their residences available for the purposes of the garden itself. On the whole, therefore, I do not think it necessary to consider the possibility of moving the collections contained in the Gardens or of discussing the possibility of increasing its area.

ZOOLOGICAL SECTION.

Dealing with the Zoological section, I think that Mr. Mahaluxmiwalia can rightly claim that great improvements have been carried out in his time. The open cages for the tigers and lions, which were designed by the late Mr. Hall, have been generally approved and have been imitated in many places. Moreover, as I have said, the mortality among the animals is, so far as can be gathered from the reports, much below than existing in collections elsewhere. So far as the comparison with the Zoological gardens in South Africa, Egypt and England is concerned, the comparison is perhaps not altogether a fair one, because our collection in Bombay is admittedly a modest one which is largely kept up by private gifts of animals and which is not greatly increased by purchases in the open market. Most of the animals therefore belong to India and stand the equable, though far from bracing, climate of Bombay well enough. Even allowing, however, for this fact the health of the animals is, I consider, good. Moreover the animals are in good condition and the manner in which they recognize and respond to the Superintendent and his Assistant show that they are well looked after by these officers. The interest taken in them by the superior officers, doubtless, leads to their being well looked after by the menial staff. Having said so much, however, in praise of the Zoological portion of the Gardens, there is a good deal to be said on the other side. The enclosures for the lions and tigers are, as has been said, good, but these were made some time ago and many of the other animals are housed in an inferior manner. Similar enclosures are necessary for the smaller carnivora and more room is required both for the panthers and bears though more precautions have to be taken against the escape of these animals than is necessary for the lions and tigers. If adequate space were provided for these animals it might be possible to reproduce the natural surroundings and at the same time ensure perfect safety by the provision of trenches as has been done in Hamburg and Edinburgh and in a minor degree in the Mappin Terraces for bears and for wild goats and sheep at the London Zoological Gardens. The paddocks for the deer moreover require to be enlarged and to be more carefully sub-divided. The necessity at present for keeping different varieties within the same enclosure leads to injuries among the animals. The Gardens have, as the Superintendent points out, been exceptionally unfortunate in the want of presentation of cages by Indian Chiefs or by the wealthy citizens of the City. Although Bombay has far closer connections with Indian Chiefs than Calcutta has and although the citizens of Bombay have far excelled those of Calcutta in public charities, in this one respect Bombay for once lags behind Calcutta. Perhaps this fact has only to be better known to produce the desired result. But as matters stand at present Calcutta is far better off in respect of gifts to its Zoological Gardens than Bombay is. The Superintendent complains that the grants for the works in the gardens have been largely reduced. He states that in 1899-1900 the grant was Rs. 5,000 which was increased to Rs. 10,000 in 1904-1905 and Rs. 15,000 in 1906-1907 while this has been reduced since 1910-1911. Apart, however, from the financial stringency of the last and the present year, I think the responsibility for this reduction must be attributed in part at least to the Superintendent himself and to the Engineering Department. The latter department is overworked and finds it difficult to prepare plans for the necessary works throughout the City and also to spend the sums provided for public works within any given year. The Superintendent has not, so far as my recollection goes, been very insistent on any particular work. If the Superintendent would state each year what works are urgently required there will be no objection on my part and none I believe on the part of the Corporation to provide the required funds at least up to the previous limit of Rs. 15,000 nor would there be any objection to making this sum Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 25,000 for a few years. Special efforts will have to be made by the Executive Engineer's Department to spend the allotted sum. In para. 38 of his report the Superintendent mentions works and cages amounting to Rs. 3½ lakhs. The Chief Accountant has suggested that Rs. 2½ lakh of these should be raised by loan and one lakh should be provided out of revenue within the next few years. A perusal, however, of the works proposed will show that many of them could not be required for many years and if provided they would not continue all to be occupied simultaneously. I do not think that it would be necessary to do more than provide a sum which might amount to Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 25,000 annually. No one work would be of great expense and I do not think therefore that it would be desirable to depart from the usual practice of doing such works out of revenue.

INADEQUACY OF THE PRESENT GRANT.

The Superintendent further complains in para. 41 of his report of the inadequacy of the present grant for the purchase of animals and suggests that it should be raised to Rs. 20,000 for some years. The present grant is Rs. 3,000. Although this sum is not annually expended that is largely because we do not go in for expensive purchases. The sums unexpended however are carried over to other years and there is generally enough money available for any particular purchase though we cannot run to such expensive animals as Rhinoceros, Hippopotamus, Giraffe, etc. It must, however, be remembered that we are in a position which would be envied by many gardens throughout the world of receiving a considerable number of animals, particularly bears and panthers, as gifts. It is better to have a well-housed and well-fed after moderate collection than a large one unless we can ensure the satisfactory care of the latter. It cannot of course be denied that we lack some of the rarer animals which would be impressive and instructive to the public and I think that the Corporation should be ready to supplement the present grant in special cases. The Superinendent complains of the low pay given to the staff but this has, I think, been fairly remedied for the present and in any case is dependent on the pay of the men in the corresponding ranks in other Municipal Departments.

CREATION OF A PUBLIC PARK.

The Superintendent recognizes the increased expenditure which his proposals would entail on the Corporation and he suggests in paragraphs 44-45 that a grant might be obtained from Government and that a source of revenue might be gathered from the levy of entrance fees as in Calcutta. As regards the former, I am afraid it is not a point on which the Municipality could approach Government with any great chance of success. As regards fees, the Superintendent rightly points out that in Calcutta the amount collected is about Rs. ½ lakh per annum. This is due to the levy of one anna per head on entry on ordinary days and annas four on Sunday forenoon and rupee one on Sunday afternoon. Only on one day of the month is free entry given. The result however is that whereas in Bombay the annual number of visitors varies between one and a half and two millions which is I think a surprisingly small number, considering how conveniently the Gardens are situated, in Calcutta the attendance in the last reported year was less than 750,000. In Bombay at present fees are only levied twice a month during the fair season on the occasion of a band night and the money collected is little more than enough to cover the cost of the band. If the Corporation create a public park at the flats within a compartively short distance of the Gardens I think it would be a legitimate course for them to levy entry fee in the Gardens on alternate days; but I do not think that it is possible to do very much in this direction at present.

A POOR SOIL.

We may now consider the garden aspect of the Victoria Gardens. There can be no doubt, and it is not disputed in the Superintendent's report that from the point of view of flowers the Gardens are disappointing and that the absence of successfully laid out flower beds detracts from the appearance of the Gardens and from the pleasure which they may be expected to give. The Superintendent gives various reasons for this. The first which is the inadequacy of the size of the Garden has already been discussed and I need only say that I do not agree with the Superintendent that the limitation of the size of lawns renders it impossible to have a successful flower scheme though doubtless it may render it less effective. Secondly, the Superintendent complains of the poor soil of the Garden and of the amount of sub-soil water. The soil of the Garden was undoubtedly poor at the outset, but during the 46 years of its existence, during 30 of which it has been under skilled management, the amount of fresh earth and leaf and other manure brought into the Garden ought to have made it quite capable of producing all the flowers that are required. Moreover within a comparatively short distance of the Gardens are the Tardeo flats where there is practically an inexhaustible supply of good loamy earth the result of the disintegration of the town sweepings. There is no reason why this should not have been brought in sufficiently large quantities to alter materially the character of the surface soil of the Garden. With regard to the sub-soil water there is no doubt, as has been stated already, that the site was originally low-lying and its drainage was bad; but a great deal has been done of late years to improve the drainage and there is no reason why this should not be successfully completed. The number of fine trees existing in the Gardens show that there is nothing in the soil or the sub-soil water which prevents their growth. The Superintendent further points out that the Garden is exposed to the pollution inseparable from the air of a great trading and industrial city in the midst of which it is situated. This is true; but entirely successful gardens are to be found in European cities in far less favourable circumstances and the case of Kew which the Superintendent quotes is an instance in point of how much can be done in a smoke-laden atmosphere. The Superintendent also complains of the inadequacy and of the incompetence of the staff. So far as competency is concerned, it may be agreed that good malis are very difficult now to procure. The number, however, does not appear insufficient since it was increased in 1906-07. There are 97 malis for 45 acres of ground; but nearly half of this area must consist of cages, enclosures and paths and this means 97 malis for an area slightly over 20 acres in addition to whom there are 22 women sweepers. The fault appears to be not in the number of the staff but in the lack of efficient supervision over them and in the Superintendent failing to get willing or continuous work out of the staff. In any case, however, the question of staff is a comparatively minor matter and if it can be established that the existing staff is insufficient there would be no objection to increasing it. The Superintendent also complains of the shortage of water-supply. This undoubtedly has caused difficulty in the last few years but it has been more in the direction of increasing the work rather than in the absence of water. Upto a few years ago there was a plentiful water-supply; but this did not seem to affect the quality of the flowers produced. In any case the water-supply will be ample in and after the next few months.

THE MALARIAL DANGER.

It need not be disputed that the situation of the Garden renders really good effects difficult to obtain and the most picturesque position of the Garden, *viz.*, the streams and ponds of water must be largely curtailed in the future on account of the malarial danger. It cannot, however, in my opinon, be doubted that the gardening has not been successful in itself. The flowers have been planted too closely under the shrubs; they have been placed so close together as to lack air, the red earth and manure have been too sparingly used and the beds have not been raked and dug up sufficiently to allow air to get at the roots.

The Superintendent has been perhaps trying to attain a double object in which success was difficult. In addition to the primary duty of maintaining a good show of flowers and shrubs for the ordinary visitors, he has attempted to make the Gardens a botanical collection. In this respect and particularly in the variety of plants which are available for sale he has undoubtedly done a great deal. While, however, it is desirable that rarer kinds of plants should be represented for the appreciation of the scientific visitor it is the first duty of the Gardens to afford pleasure to the persons who are most likely to frequent them in the largest numbers, and in this, the horticultural aspect, the Gardens do not appear to be as sucessful as could be desired. It must be remembered that all the public Municipal gardens in the City are in the Superintendent's charge, but in none of them is a good show of flowers to be found. That a good display of flowers is not incompatible with Municipal or semi-Municipal management is proved by the sucess of the garden in the Sewri Cemetery, by the garden at the Matunga Leper Asylum, and by the small gardens maintained by the Water Department.

MR. MAHLUXMIWALL'S CONTEMPLATED RETIREMENT.

Municipal gardening is now almost a science of its own or is at least a recognised branch of the horticultural profession. Mr. Mahaluxmiwala is contemplating retirement at a comparatively early date after many years of good service and I consider that a gardener who has been trained in this particular form of gardening should be obtained for the post. This is the more necessary if the garden which it is proposed to maintain at Malabar Hill is to be made a success. The care of the animals could be safely entrusted to the Superintendent's Assistant, Mr. Doctor, though as the zoological collection is contained within the Garden he would have to be subordinate to the Garden Superintendent. So far as the immediate needs of the Garden are concerned the drainage is already being provided for year by year and if acceleration of progress is required it will be asked for. The Superintendent has stated that the Garden could be made more decorative by the introduction of various features such as fountains, statuary, etc. The first requirement however is to have flowers and lawns and decorative shrubs and I do not think much additional decoration is required, while statuary will certainly be objectionable as taking up space required for more worthy objects, regolas and arches will be desirable only if the Gardens be kept in a thoroughly ornamental condition.

The Superintendent suggests that a separate Garden Fund should be re-established. There is something to be said for this as it would render it more easy to keep the sums of money received on account of the Gardens separate and would render it easier to perceive the exact cost to the Municipality of the Gardens. On the other hand this is easily enough ascertainable at present and the Chief Accountant naturally objects to the multiplication of separate funds. The Garden Fund could never be self-supporting and there is no greater reason for having a separate account for it than there is for several other branches of the Municipal Establishment. I do not therefore think that there is any advantage in keeping the Garden Fund separate.

To sum up, the requirements seem, for the zoological collection, better, and larger cages, the lay out of the cages and enclosures in a more picturesque manner which would allow the animals more natural exercise, and possibly the acquisition of more of the larger animals. For the Gardens, a completion of the drainage system, the bringing in of manurial earth where the soil is still inferior, the better laying out and care of the flower beds and perhaps some increase of the ornamental effects of the Gardens. The means by which these objects can be obtained are, I think, sufficiently indicated in this report.

LADY JELLICOE AS MARKSMAN.

Reproduced from the "Daily Chronicle."

Lady Jellicoe opened a miniature rifle range for the Boys' Naval Brigade at Leytonstone. The photograph shows her firing the first shot.

AUSTRALIAN CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.

STORY OF A GIRL'S SEDUCTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA July 2.

At the High Court Sessions, to-day, before Mr. Justice Chitty and a common jury consisting of eight Europeans and one Indian, Edward Sandeman Ellis, a young European was placed on trial on charges of marrying again during the life time of his wife and also of committing the same offence by concealment of his former marriage.

Mr. P. C. Bannerjee who appeared for the prosecution, addressing the jury said that charges related to the fact of accused marrying a young girl, Alice Mary Clare Gibson Higgins during the life time of his wife Beatrice Josephine Ellis. Miss Higgins was born in 1896 and is now nineteen years of age. In 1913 she came back from school to live with her parents and she was engaged to a young Captain attached to the Royal Army Medical Corps who is now at the Front. It was settled that after the war was over he would come back and marry Miss Higgins. On 4th March last Miss Higgins with two other girls who were living in the same house went to the Columbia Skating Rink where she met accused for the first time. Accused asked her to skate with him. She refused, but was persuaded to do so. After that, he invited her to refreshments and asked her to meet him again at the rink on 6th March. On that day they met each other and accused also came to her house and told her stepfather Mr. Lynch and her mother that he was a batchelor, an Australian and that he was not known to any one in Calcutta and was living in the Hotel Continental. After that he constantly visited the house of the girl. On 27th March, accused came to the girl's house, took her in a taxi-cab and drove towards the Howrah Station. On the way he produced a revolver and threatened her as she began to cry. He forced her to enter a train and took her to French Chandernagore. He made her drink wine which made her unconscious and he then seduced her.

Mr. and Mrs. Lynch on receiving certain information, went to Chandernagore where the girl related the whole story. Her parents then pressed for a marriage, and on 29th March they came back to Calcutta and went through a form of marriage.

A few days after that, Miss Higgins came to know that the accused was a married man and that his wife Beatrice Josephine Ellis was alive. On 14th April she laid a complaint which led to the prosecution of the accused.

Complainant was then examined and she bore out the counsel's case.

LORD ROSEBERY AND THE WHIRLPOOL OF WAR.

Lord Rosebery, who is taking the waters at Bath, of which city he is a Freeman, attended a meeting of the City Council, and said::

"Think what a vast, ghastly whirlpool this war is! How, beginning with five of the greatest nations of Europe, it is gradually sucking all those who would even willingly remain outside, first Japan, then Italy.

"It does not seem probable that the Balkan States will long be able to refrain from joining in a war which must ultimately settle what is called the Near Eastern Question, and which, if they do not join in, may be settled to their disadvantage.

"The United States seem to be hovering on the brink, though that country is so remote that it may well be spared the agony of these days.

"The man who did not realise that if he was not serving or helping the State in some way at the moment," added Lord Rosebery, "was falling criminally short of his duty. In the long days to come, when peace had been achieved, he would have a serious, bitter, and tragic account to render to himself."

GERMANS TRAPPED IN A DUNGEON.

FRENCH OFFICER'S VIVID STORY.

HOW ONE SOLDIER SAVED A WHOLE COMPANY.

"The Daily Chronicle" special correspondent at Paris writes:—

Convalescent in a British hospital, an officer who was "in the thick of it" from the start recently related some incidents of the underground campaigning that has been, and still is, a dominant feature of the present war.

This officer mentioned dates and places, but not for publication. Thus it was at "Dug-out X" that, after what is termed "efficacious artillery preparation," the Allies succeeded in taking a group of houses in the northern part of the village, of which the enemy still occupied the other portions very firmly.

Towards evening the order was given to try to "turn" the village—otherwise put, to oust the enemy. But before undertaking this operation it was necessary to gain possession of a vast structure which our men had nicknamed "the Gaol," on account of the dreary, dark aspect it presented before the bombardment.

"Precisely at 10 that night we attacked resolutely. Crawling in close formation, as silently as silkworms, we advanced to some 20 yards from the main building, when, responding to a shrill order, we rushed forward.

"A terrible 'popping' ensued, cutting down our first rank. But our attack had been made too rapidly to be swept back. We got into the place and our next task was to dislodge its occupants.

"Among the wreckage on the ground floor not a human being could be perceived. A French sergeant, followed by four men, went down a few steps and was killed with a bullet. As he fell he shouted: "Vive la France!" adding, in gasps. 'Down in the cellars, boys, quickly! The enemy is hiding there.'

"THE UNDAUNTABLES."

"A brief council was held, for it was evident that there was another exit, which it was necessary to find. Some of our undauntables started to scout and presently one, nicknamed Forlorn-Hope, came back triumphant. In the darkness he had seen a human figure step cautiously from a sort of trench dug about a hundred yards behind 'the gaol,' and move towards the middle of the village. Then, gliding over the slimy ground he reached the narrow, meandering communication passage, termed a 'boyau,' and found that it led into subterranean depths.

"He guided us to it. It was the exit prepared by the 'Boches' to be utilised in case of danger.'

"The captain called for 30 volunteers. Sixty men stepped forward, and, following the captain, this little bunch of braves entered the underground passage.

"The remainder of the company kept alert at the other—the main—exit. What seemed a long silence ensued, then some dull detonations and afterwards the voice of the captain was heard cooly and clearly saying 'Attention', on the other side "Forward."

"We who had been at the main exit or entrance (whichever you like, for it was both) went down the steps without encountering any resistance. We finally reached a large, low hall, dimly lighted by an oil lamp.

LASHED TO THEIR GUNS.

"When our eyes had become accustomed to the queer semi-obscurity of the place we discerned a weird spectable. Around an oberlieutenant some 40 men were assembled. They seemed stupfied and were standing 'hands up.'

"Here and there, by the flickering lamplight, we noticed corpses, while, at the same time, our ears were assailed by the moans of men badly wounded. In a corner were some gunners, lashed to their quickfirers.

"Turning to us, with a smiling countenance, our captain said: 'Here's the bag, boys. It seems that they didn't expect us to come this way!" The German officer changed colour, became ashy-grey, but uttered not a word.

"In a few phrases the captain told us what had happened. Surprised by our fellows' sudden intrusion, the enemy's men had made very little resistance. Realising that they were surrounded, they had speedly surroundered. Six of our men had been wounded, but none gravely.

"Then we counted our 'loot,' which consisted of seven quick-firers, 200 rifles, some hand grenades, a nice stock of barbed wire, some cartridges, and enough other stuff to fit up a small arsenal. The 'bag' was indeed a good one, and it gladdened us.

SAVED BY ONE MAN.

"The captain did not forget that chap who had 'spotted' the small, safe entrance to this nasty nest of hornets.

"He embraced him as a father does his only son and told him that his folks at home would shortly see his name mentioned in dispatches. If it handn't been for that chap's cool cheek' and presence of mind we should have had to fight against awful odds and lose many men, for the German forces were splendidly supplied and could have held us in check for a long time.

A novel function took place at Seringapatam yesterday when H. H. the Maharajah performed the opening ceremony of the Mandap built over the site which has recently been identified as the birthplace of his Highness' grandfather. A formal history of the memorial was read and the residents of Seringapatam and Ganjam presented an address.

GERMAN BRIBE TO ITALY

DISCLOSURES IN THE GREEN BOOK.

ITALY'S FIRM REPUDIATION.

None of the diplomatic correspondence issued during the later phases of the war contains material more interesting than that furnished by the Italian Green Book, says "The Times."

Baron Sonnino, who succeeded the Marquis di San Giuliano as Foreign Minister in November last, immediately restored the relations between Austria-Hungary and Italy to the position which, in the opinion of many Italians, they should always have occupied.

The views of Austria-Hungary were simply that Italy had practically no grievance since the occupation of Serbian territory by Austrian troops was "neither temporary nor permanent, but momentary." Italy declined to admit this contention, and declared it to be contrary to the letter and the spirit of Clause VII. of the Triple Alliance. Baron Sonnino claimed that Austrian military action against Serbia had disturbed the *status quo* and the equilibrium contemplated by Clause VII.; and reminded the Austro-Hungarian Government that when, in April, 1912, Count Berchtold had protested against the Italian bombardment of the Dardanelles, he had threatened Italy by saying that "if the Italian Government desired to regain its liberty of action, the Austro-Hungarian Government would do the same." This threat that Austria-Hungary would denounce the Triple Alliance and take action against Italy served Baron Sonnino as a basis for the definition of his whole attitude towards the question of compensation. In using it he made it clear that unless Austria-Hungary were prepared to give, with adequate guarantees, the compensation to which Italy heid herself to be entitled, the Italian Government would be within its rights in behaving towards Austria as Austria had previously behaved towards it.

On February 17, Baron Sonnino informed Baron de Burian that the attitude of Italy had "the precise meaning of a veto formulated by us to all Austrian military action in the Balkans, except in case of a previous understanding." On March 4, Baron Sonnino reiterated this definition, declared that any infraction of it would be regarded by Italy as a violation of the Triple Alliance, that no compensation could be agreed upon unless it consisted of territory already in the possession of Austria-Hungary, that any territory ceded must be immediately occupied by Italy, and that Italy admitted no discussion of her occupation of the Ægean Islands or of Valona.

CONDITIONAL GUARANTEES.

On March 9, Baron de Burian, under German pressure, accepted the principle that the negotiations with Italy must be conducted on the basis of a cession of Austrian territory. Baron Sonnino replied by insisting that the negotiations must take place directly between the two Governments without the intervention of third parties, that is to say, of Germany; and proposed that the negotiations should be limited "to a couple of weeks; after which the two parties would resume their liberty of action, unless an agreement had been concluded in the meantime." On March 17, Prince Bulow sought to influence Italy by threatening her with "all the terrible consequences in the near and distant future of a rupture between Italy and Germany"; but on March 20, he informed Baron Sonnino that he had been authorized to guarantee in the name of Germany the execution of any agreement that might be concluded between Vienna and Rome.

Baron Sonnino pointed out, in a dispatch to Berlin and Vienna, that the guarantee of Germany was valid only in case of a German victory, which presupposed also an Austrian victory, but would have much less value in case both were defeated. At the beginning of April, Germany attempted to influence Italy by spreading rumours of an impending separate peace between her and Russia; but Italy boldly followed up her demands by putting forward the text of a draft treaty under which the Trentino, with an ample frontiier, and several Dalmatian islands would have been ceded to Italy while Trieste, its territory, and the Istrian coast would have been occupied by Italy pending their constitution as an autonomous State after the war. Austria delayed her reply to these proposals. Rumours of a separate peace between Austria and Russia were set on foot. On April 16, Austria declined the Italian proposals, and maintained her negative attitude up to April 30. On May 4, Baron Sonnino cut short the negotiations by denouncing the violation of the Triple Alliance on account of the failure of Austria-Hungary to comply with Clause VII. and proclaimed her complete liberty of action.

SIR E. CARSON.

"If party differences are really to be sunk we cannot see why Sir Edward Carson should be excluded from the amnesty. He is a very distinguished lawyer," says the "New Statesman."

"His inclusion in Mr. Asquith's new Cabinet is the most emphatic proof that could possibly have been published to the world of the real disappearance during the war of even the most bitter of our domestic antagonisms."

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

FULL BENCH.

APPELLATE V. ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

POWER OF A SINGLE JUDGE.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justices Batchelor, Macleod, Shah and Hayward.)

NARAYAN VITHAL SAMANT v. JANKIBAI KOM SITARAM VITHAL SAMANT AND OTHERS.

The applicant prayed that a suit instituted and now partly tried on the Original Side of the High Court might be removed for trial to the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Ratnagiri along with certain other suits now pending between the parties to the Original Side suit in the Court at Ratnagiri.

The reason of the application rested upon the necessity to which the applicant in Ratnagiri had been reduced by an order in the Original Side suit passed by a single Judge staying the suits in the Ratnagiri Court.

The case was argued before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor, who referred it to the Full Bench as the matter was of considerable practical importance and appeared to be involved in much uncertainty of judicial opinion. Their Lordships in their referring judgment, dated 17th June, 1915, observed:

A SINGLE JUDGE'S AUTHORITY.

It is contended by the applicants that the order was "ultra vires" and should be disregarded and a decision to that effect would satisfy them as it would enable them to proceed with their suits.

It is clear beyond argument that the High Court can stay the hearing of a suit in a Subordinate Court but the question is whether any judge sitting alone is entitled thus to exercise the functions of the High Court in its appellate jurisdiction.

The High Court is established by Royal Letters Patent under 24 and Victoria Ch. 104. Section 2 of that statute provides that the High Courts respectively shall consist of a Chief Justice and a limited number of Judges. Under section 9 each High Court is to have and exercise such jurisdiction as the Crown by Letters Patent may grant and direct and unless otherwise directed, all jurisdiction and power and authority of the old Supreme and Sudder Courts.

The only provision for delegation by the High Court of the exercise of its original and appellate jurisdictions by one or more Judges or Benches of Judges is contained in section 13.

Such delegation is to be effected by rule.

Where the rule empowers a single Judge or Bench of two Judges to exercise any of the jurisdictions of the High Court such Judge and Judges became the Committees of the High Court to the extent to which the rule empowers him or them to act.

In accordance with the statutory authority the High Court has since long provided for the exercise of jurisdiction by such Committees.

Rule 1, chapter I. of the Appellate Side Rules says:—"The Civil and Criminal jurisdiction of the Court on the Appellate Side shall, except in cases where it is otherwise provided for by these rules or ordered by the Chief Justice, be exercised by a Division Court consisting of two Judges."

Rules 2 and 3 enumerate the Appellate Side matters which may be disposed of by a single Judge.

DIVISION COURT'S POWER.

Rule 5 states that applications for the transfer of suits from the Civil Courts in the mofussil to the High Court under section 24 of the Civil Procedure Code shall be made to and disposed of by a Division Court of two Judges and when the application is granted, the record and proceedings shall be sent to the Original Side where the suit would be tried.

It is noteworthy that such an application was made to a Division Bench of the Appellate Side by the present opponents for the transfer of the Ratnagiri suits under section 24 but it was rejected and after such rejection a single Judge of the Original Side passed an order staying the further hearing of the suits.

It is, we think, clear that such an order appertains to the appellate, and not to the original jurisdiction of the High Court; and the contention that this jurisdiction may be exercised by a single Judge charged with the exercise of original jurisdiction appears to us to be exposed to doubt. The only cited authority in favour of this contention is to be found in the judgment of Phear J. in "The Queen v. Ameer Khan" (7 Ben., L. R. 240) where that learned Judge held that a single Judge sitting on the Original Side of the Court had power to entertain an application for the removal of a criminal case of a mofussil Court to the High Court in the exercise of the latter Court's extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction. It is true that this judgment was referred to by Batty J. in a criminal case which came up to this High Court from Aden, but the reference was made in apparent ignorance of Rule 6 of the Appellate Side Rules which provides that applications for the withdrawal of a criminal case to the High Court for trial shall be made to and disposed of by the Division Court to which criminal appellate business is allotted.

LIMITED POWER OF A SINGLE JUDGE.

And in considering the effect of such a rule upon the present question we have to reckon with the view taken by a Single Judge of this Court in "Maganlal v The Bombay Co.," 7 Bom., L. R. 143, where Tyabji J. held that a single Judge's power to exercise the functions of the High Court was limited to the cases where, by the rules of the High Court, the exercise of such functions was entrusted to the single Judge. If this view is sound, it suggests further that the true principle is that the jurisdiction of the High Court is properly exercisable by the High Court alone, as a body, exception so far as the exercise of such jurisdiction has been committed by lawful delegation to some or to one of the Judges composing the Court.

SINGLE JUDGE'S AUTHORITY IN CIVIL SUITS.

The question referred will be whether it is competent to a single Judge of this Court, exercising the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the Court to stay the hearing of a suit pending for trial in a Subordinate Judge's Court in the mofussil unless authorised so to do by rule.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji for the applicant contended that the question referred to the Full Bench would be whether it was competent for a single Judge of the High Court, exercising the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the Court, to stay the hearing of a suit pending for trial in a Subordinate Judge's Court in the mofussil unless authorised so to do by rule. The answer, he submitted, must be in the negative. Section 9 of the Charter Act, 1861, enacted what powers the High Court should exercise: Section 30 of the same Act provided for the exercise of power by one or more Judges or Division of Judges. Clauses 12 to 16 of the Amended Letters Patent granted and declared the power which the High Court was to exercise and clause 36 declared the functions of a single Judge. Reading the sections and clauses together the result would be that the power so conferred was to be exercised by the High Court as a body except in the cases otherwise provided. Where the Judges were numerous, the provision for a Division Bench was necessary and also a division of functions. Thus the matters pertaining to those functions might be dealt with by a single Judge or a Division Bench. But a single Judge could not assume the powers which belonged to the body. Counsel then referred to Appellate Side Rules 1, 2, 3 and 5 (p. 21), out of which R. 5 was a pertinent one. There was a corresponding rule in the Original Side, Rule, No. 28 (p. 37). The application should be first made to the Registrar, Appellate Side who would transfer it to the Prothonotary on the Original Side. There was a division of functions contemplated by the rules. But a single Judge could not exercise the functions with which he was not invested.

Counsel observed that there was no decided case on the point by the Bombay High Court but there were expressions of opinions of some of the Judges which supported his contention. He referred to a case in P. J. (1879) at p. 29. (West and Pinhey, J. J.). If the contention of the other side was correct there was no meaning in the counsel's contention and their Lordships' remarks in that case. Each single Judge or a Bench of Judges would exercise all the powers of the High Court. That was not contemplated by the rules and without a statutory rule that contention could not be supported. Reference was made to Peerbhoy v. B. B. and C. I. Ry. (8 B. H. C. R., p. 59); 5, Bom., L. R., p. 201 at p. 204; 9, Bom., H. C. R. 249 and 7, Bom., L. R., p. 132. Counsel relied on the more definite opinions expressed by Tyabji J. in the last case, which supported his contention. The only decision that might go against his case was one reported in 29, Bom., p. 575, in which Batty J. was transferring a criminal case from the Aden Court; but Rule 6 was not shown to his Lordship though it did exist at the time. Counsel referred to 7, Ben. L. R., p. 240 wherein certain observations of Phear J. went against his contention. But the learned Judge had lost sight of clause 36 of the Amended Letters Patent (1865) though the case was heard in 1871. Besides in that case Phear J. relied on the practice of the Court. If that were the case the present matter did not advance further. The application in that case was disposed off by a Bench of two Appellate Side Judges.

RULES DIVIDE FUNCTIONS.

Counsel submitted that the real position was that the rules divided the functions and when the functions were assigned, the single Judge or the Bench of Judges to whom the functions were assigned would exercise the powers, the consequence of all that was the division of powers and prevention of confusion. The rule did not detract anything from the power of a single Judge. Nor was it a diminution or detraction from the powers of a particular bench. The rules were to be framed by the High Court as a body and the powers were conferred therein as a body. On analogy, the proposition could be advanced, by referring to the status of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England after the passing of the Judicature Act of 1871. The position of the Courts was discussed at length in William on Executors at p. 211.

Macleod J.: Were all these points taken when the application of stay was heard before me? Especially as regards the point of jurisdiction?

Mr. Coyaji: It seems it was not.

Batchelor J.: It occurred to nobody?

Mr. Kanga: The parties were represented and affidavits were put in.

Mr. Coyaji: It seems it did not occur to anybody.

Hayward J.: Is it explained by the fact that there was no appeal?

Mr. Coyaji further contended that even if there was no objection from the applicant, the learned Judge could not exercise the jurisdiction which he had not. The question was an abstract one and in the light of the clauses and sections referred to above should be answered in the negative.

Mr. J. B. Kanga for the opponent urged that the question referred to the Full Bench should be answered in the affirmative. Every single Judge of the High Court had the power to exercise all the powers of the High Court and the rules conferring business could not take such power from the Judge. But if that contention were wrong the next submission would be that a single Judge could exercise all powers of the High Court unless taken away by a special rule.

NO RULES FRAMED FOR STAY OF MOFUSSIL SUITS.

As regards the stay of suits in the mofussil no rules had been framed by the High Court either on the Original or Appellate Side. If there were no rules then it could not be contended that such power of stay rested with the Appellate Side. If at all it rested with all the Judges of the High Court. In support of his contention, counsel referred to section 2 of the Charter Act, and contended that each single Judge was the High Court according to the Charter Act, and could exercise all the powers. The judgment of a Judge and the order passed by him was an order passed by the High Court. Referring to Rules 2 and 9, counsel submitted that the framing of rules was only for the dispatch of judicial business and for administrative convenience and it could not be contended that an act done by a single Judge bona-fide was done without jurisdiction. The object of the rule was not to make limited jurisdiction for limited groups of Judges because then it would be cutting the jurisdiction into pieces and conferring the same separately. The jurisdiction was conferred by the Crown and the Charter Act.

The Chief Justice: I suppose the powers are delegated.

Mr. Kanga: There is no delegation. The order passed by a single Judge is a perfectly good order unless set aside in appeal.

Counsel further contended that section 13 of the Charter Act did not take away the powers which the Judge possessed under section 9 and the rules framed under section 13 could not take away the powers; otherwise it would be like rule conferring jurisdiction and if there were no rules the High Court could have no jurisdiction. The intention of the legislature was that each Judge was to exercise all the powers of the High Court but the mode of administering was to be determined by rules. That argument was the argument adopted by Phear J. in 7 Ben., L. R. Even though the order was passed in disregard to rules was an order within jurisdiction.

Shah J.: You mean to say the judges may respect the rules but may not act up to them?

"DIVIDING JURISDICTION IN SLICES."

Mr. Kanga said that the Judges might respect the rules but could exercise jurisdiction with which they were invested as a High Court. The jurisdiction which rested in every judge could not be taken away by rules which were merely enacted for apportionment and convenience of business otherwise it would be like dividing jurisdiction in so many slices and giving them to different groups. In the case reported in P. J. 1879 p. 29 the question was not argued. There was no rule and so the difficulty was avoided. The Peerbhoy's case was a case of the transfer of a suit in the Small Causes Court. There was no express rule for such transfer also.

Counsel further argued that as there were no rules of stay of a moffusil suit each single judge could exercise the powers of the High Court in such matter provided there was no rule limiting his power; that is the jurisdiction of staying suit rested equally with a single or a division bench. The stay order was granted under the inherent power under the code. If the single judge had no jurisdiction in such matter, his power of superintendence as a member of the High Court over the moffusil Court would be gone.

Moreover the division of functions was not exhaustive. Reference was made in 13 B. p. 178 to a similar case. The stay order was legal under section 11 of the Letters Patent as it was made during the pendency of the suit before the original side single judge and that the judge had power to pass such an order.

Counsel then referred to cases in 34 Cal. 101 and 34 Cal. 97 and contended that the judge had inherent power under section 151 of the Civil Proc. Code. The question was about the competency of the Judge in passing such an order when there was no rule. If every Judge had not the power of stay then all the Judges sitting together could alone stay.

The Chief Justice:—"*Boni judicis est ampliare jurisdictionem.*" (It is the part of a good Judge to enlarge his jurisdiction).

Mr. Kanga then referring to section 13 of the Charter Act and section 115, Civil Proc. Code contended that there was a difference between 'the want of jurisdiction' and 'irregular exercise of jurisdiction.' At the most in the present case there was an exercise of jurisdiction with material irregularity even supposing that there was a rule. In Annual Practice such exercise of jurisdiction was treated as material irregularity.

Mr. Coyaji in reply brought to their Lordships' notice cl 40 of the Letters Patent which differentiated between the High Court and the single Judge of the High Court. The meaning of the word 'Appellate' in the referring judgments was a wide one. (27 B. 575). If there were no rule the result would be that all the Judges would sit together in such a case. If section 151 Civil Pro. Code were to be brought in, the effect would be the other way as the section conferred powers on all Judges. In Calcutta cases the Judges were exercising jurisdiction *in personam*.

Mr. Kanga drew their Lordships' attention to 22 Bom. 891 where it was laid down that revisional jurisdiction was not included in the Appellate jurisdiction.

Their Lordships afterwards reserved the judgment.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji with Mr. A. G. Desai and Messrs. Hiralal & Co., for the applicant.

Mr. J. B. Kanga and D. F. Mulla with Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw & Co., for Opponent No. 2.

Mr. L. N. Joshi (Mr. P. B. Shingne) for Opponent No. 3.

Mr. K. N. Koyaji for Opponent No. 5.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

COTTON CONTRACTS,

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

MUKUMCHAND RAJARAM BALIA v. NIHALCHAND GUNMUKHRAI.

This was a suit to recover from the defendant a sum of Rs. 2,279-13-0 with interest as damages for breach of contract.

Mr. Wadia and Mr. Mehta appeared for the plaintiff.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Desai appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff and defendant are shroffs, merchants and commission agents. By a contract in writing dated 25th March, 1914 the plaintiff sold to the defendant 200 bales of Bengal Fully Good Cotton deliverable from 15th to 25th March at the rate of 223-4-0 per candy. The contract was made according to the rules and regulations of the Bombay Cotton Trades Association, and the plaintiff alleged that it was proved by the contract that the same was not to be cancelled on any account whatever. The plaintiff alleged that on the 19th March 1914 he tendered to the defendant and the defendant accepted in part performance of the contract a Railway receipt for 100 bales of cotton and thereby the defendant waived his right to obtain a delivery order on the due date according to the rules of the Association. The plaintiff alleged that on the 26th March the defendant for the first time informed the plaintiff that he had been unable to obtain delivery of the goods and had therefore cancelled the contract. The plaintiff alleged that it was an attempt by the defendant to evade taking delivery as the market was against him. Though the defendant had received the receipt on the 19th March he had made no attempts to obtain delivery of the bales. The plaintiff further alleged that if the defendant had informed the plaintiff of the goods not having been delivered before the 25th March he would have tendered a delivery order for the 100 bales to the defendant as the plaintiff had a considerable quantity of the necessary cotton in his possession. The plaintiff denied that the defendant could cancel the contract and claimed the abovementioned amount as damages suffered by him by reason of the defendant's failure to take delivery of the goods.

DEFENDANT'S DENIAL OF LIABILITY.

The defendant denied that the Railway receipt given to him was in part performance of the contract and that his acceptance of the receipt amounted to a waiver of his right to call for a delivery order from the plaintiff. He contended that it was the practice to hand over Railway receipts for convenience in case of outstanding contracts, but that it was understood that if the goods did not arrive in Bombay by 1 p.m. on the Vaida day the vendors were bound to give either delivery orders or actual goods. The defendant further contended that the plaintiff having failed so to give a delivery order on the actual goods on the Vaida day to which he was bound to do under the rules, the plaintiff had failed to perform his part of the contract, and there was nothing in the contract itself to prevent the defendant from cancelling it. He denied his liability to pay damages.

THE JUDGMENT.

After the case had proceeded for some time and the evidence had been recorded, his Lordship intimated that in his opinion the plaintiff on the evidence recorded, had no case. The hearing was thereupon stopped and his Lordship delivered the following judgment:

This case has been brought as counsel stated by way of a test-case The point upon which I understood at first that it was meant to be a test case was whther the contract between the parties was to be read as containing a clause precluding either of them from cancelling the contract in any event and if so whether that was a good argument. As the case developed, it appeared at first as though the decision of the Court were required upon another point, namely, whether the plaintiff by giving the Railway receipt on the 19th March 1914, had thereby complied with the condition of the contract made between the parties. The contract is a cotton contract entered into on the 25th of January 1914 for the purchase by the defendant from the plaintiff of 200 bales of cotton, March delivery between the 15th and the 25th and expressed to be in all details governed by the rules of the Bombay Trade Association, subject only to this exception that under no circumstance was the contract to be cancelled. I have no doubt, whatever, notwithstanding the fact that for want of a punctuation, a different construction has been sought to be placed upon the term by the defendant, that the contract was meant and was expressed to be irrevocable and a very cursory study of the rules of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association will show why a term of this sort is introduced into almost all cotton contracts between reputable dealers. If we turn to rule 17 of the rules of the Association we shall find that under a contract of this kind the vendor is bound to tender a delivery order backed by the goods before 1 p.m. on due date, that will be, on this occasion, before 1 p.m. of the 25th March 1914. In the event of his failure to do so the buyer has three courses open to him:—(1) Cancel the contract; (2) buy at seller's risk and (3) to close at the room rate of the day. The first of these courses, if left open, would practically put a stop to all cotton business in Bombay. That is the reason why the contracts will be found. I believe certainly the English contracts, to have a clause similar to the clause in this contract, that in no way it is to be cancelled. What then is the result if the seller tenders delivery of the goods in due course? The buyer may accept the goods paying the difference if the market has fallen or he may choose simply to close the contract without taking the goods by paying the difference. If the seller refuses or negligently omits to tender, it is obvious that in a falling market the buyer stands in no need of any remedy whatever.

PROVISIONS OF RULE 17.

The provisions of rule 17, which have the appearance of being optional, must therefore be understood, if the business is to get on at all, as being imperative upon the other party to the contract. Very unfortunately, expert evidence which might have been available to the Court on the custom of the trade, particularly with reference to the substitution of Railway receipts for delivery orders was objected to by the defendant and consequently I have not that material on the record which would enable me to give chapter and verse upon the highest authority for the proposition I am now stating as being a proposition generally true and applicable to and governing cotton trade in this city. There can, I apprehend, be absolutely no doubt, that between large firms thousands of deals are entered into under the terms of the Cotton Association, every contract including a term that the contract shall not be cancelled in any circumstance and that the parties thereon settle under rule 17 in the manner I have described; that is to say, it would be the understanding between honest dealers that the party against whom the market had turned would whether delivery were tendered or not conclude the contract in the manner made optional to him under rule 17. He could not cancel the contract but he would be obliged if he were an honest dealer either to buy at the risk of his vendor, and send him a difference note stating the rate at which he bought and at which he had agreed to buy from the vendor and paying the difference or he would adopt the simpler course of merely invoicing the goods to the vendor at the market rate of the day, against paying the difference. It is perfectly clear that if contracts were allowed to be cancelled merely for non-tender of goods or delivery order as is actually provided for in rule 17, the great part of the cotton business done on a large scale by the principal firms here would be paralysed. On the other hand it is equally clear that the insertion of such a clause in the contract indicates that they are essentially what the courts would call wagering contracts and therefore there might be some difficulty in enforcing them in a court of law. Doubtless it is also for this reason, that so little stress is laid upon the tender of delivery order for the non-tender of delivery for all purposes which the framers of the rules had in view would make no substantial difference to the losses or gains of the parties once they had contracted themselves out of the liberty allowed to the party not in breach to cancel the contract. So that, I do not doubt that, in practice, very little importance is attached to the actual tender of delivery order of goods where the contracts have been made rather for corner than for the object of actually obtaining goods, it being then the well-understood practice of the market that the loser of such contracts will follow out the intentions of the framers of the rules, whether the delivery was tendered or not, by adopting one or other of the two courses laid down in Rule 17.

TENDER OR NO TENDER MAKES NO DIFFERENCE.

The third course viz, the cancellation of the contract must, I repeat, be kept out of view altogether. Now in a case like the present the defendant is hearing the market and, accordingly, on selling day, the fall having been very heavy, stands to lose a considerable sum to the plaintiff. The plaintiff has goods in his possession and nothing would have been easier for him than to tender the delivery order backed by the goods to the buyer and, what was puzzling me throughout the earlier part of the case was, how a business man could be so utterly foolish as to neglect a precaution of that kind which would have protected him against all legal difficulties that have proved so insurmountable here. It was only when I came to read Rule 17 much more carefully that I realized that between honest dealers tender or non-tender of delivery really made no difference whatever. If the other party to the contract, whether delivery was tendered or not, is equally bound, as though upon a breach, to carry out the contract in one of the two ways I have mentioned, and is prohibited from cancelling it, it becomes at once clear that nothing really turns upon the tender. Let us suppose that the buyer in a falling market really desired to keep the goods he had bought. He cannot seriously pretend that he is damnified in any way by the plaintiff not tendering. All he is to do is to buy the goods in the market where he could get them at a cheaper rate and to charge the plaintiff. It is obviously therefore fallacious and hypocritical on the part of the defendant here to pretend that there has been a substantial breach of the contract on the plaintiff's part. Technically, no doubt, there has been and that is the plaintiff's great misfortune. As the defendant had settled honestly in respect of half of the contract the plaintiff might have had reasonably anticipated that was an honest man who would settle up in respect of the other half. I cannot find that any tender was made of the 100 bales for which the defendant has paid differences, virtually invoicing them back to the plaintiff at the difference between the purchase rate and the rate of the day and that is of course what he ought to have done in respect of the 100 bales now in dispute, and, would have done, if he had been acting in the spirit as well as the letter of the rules of the Cotton Market.

NON-TENDER DOES NOT INVOLVE CANCELLATION OF CONTRACT.

For what appeared to me little short of insanity in a business man viz, having goods on his hands, which he only had to tender in order to ensure great pecuniary gain, he should not have made such tender, becomes perfectly intelligible. As soon as one realizes that a non-tender never involves a cancellation of the contract and really leaves the parties practically where they were for settlement at the rate of the day on the day fixed for the performance of the contract. That too, no doubt, explains the class of cases upon which a reference was made by Mr. Chitty when a judge of the Small Cause Court to Sir Charles Sergeant and Sir Charles Farran. Unfortunately, however, their practice does not take into account the provisions of S. 47 of the Contract Act and the answer given to the reference by Mr. Chitty establishes the simple proposition that any party shown to be in breach cannot approach the Court as plaintiff in a suit for damages on the contract. That is the unfortunate position of the plaintiff here. Technically he is undoubtedly in breach in-as-much as he did not tender a delivery over backed by the goods to the defendant at his place of business in Kalbadevi before 1 p.m. on the 25th March 1914. Doubtedless realizing the difficulty he was thus placed in, the plaintiff sought to claim here by pleading that he had given the defendant the Railway receipt for 100 bales on the 19th March 1914. He contended that giving the Railway receipt was tantamount to giving possession of the goods and that in-as-much-as the defendant had accepted the Railway receipt and did not notify to the plaintiff that the goods had not come to hand, before the due date, he was estopped from pleading that the plaintiff had not made a sufficient tender under Rule 17. That contention, I am afraid, cannot be sustained.

A PECULIAR CUSTOM.

In dealing with Bengal cotton (and the contract here is for Bengal cotton) no doubt if evidence had been called, it would have been found that there is a custom peculiar to this branch of the trade and that that custom gives more importance to Railway receipts than could be given under a contract of the kind I have to consider. In every contract intended to be governed by that custom of the trade I understand that the terms R. T. (Railway Terms) ought to be inserted. If I had found those terms in this contract, then it would have been open to the court to invite the opinion of persons conversant with the trade to explain the meaning of the term. But there is nothing in this contract apart from the quality of the goods to suggest that it differs in any respect from any other contracts made under the Rules of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association. Doubtless a person giving a Railway receipt for goods which he is bound to deliver before the due date ordinarily does so with the object of making a partial realization of the price. It is in evidence here though the evidence is not so clear as could be wished that the party tendering the Railway receipt ordinarily expects 90 p. c. cash in advance. But it would still lie on the person bound to make the tender under Rule 17 to satisfy himself that the goods covered by the Railway receipt had actually arrived in time. No obligation of that sort appears to be cast upon the takers of the Railway receipts. I suppose this practice of giving Railway receipts instead of delivery orders has arisen mainly in order to secure the advance payment of 90 p.c. of the price and is not understood in the trade to absolve the vendor from any of his obligations as laid down in Rules 15 and 17. As to that I entertain no doubt whatever. It could not, I think, be otherwise. In a first view it may seem hard upon a vendor who has given a Railway receipt for the goods which in the ordinary course should arrive long before the due date that his vendor should hold the Railway receipt and not inform him that the goods had not arrived so that he might, in the belief that they had, neglected to tender the delivery order backed by the goods before 1 p.m. on the due date. I am assuming here that the defendant did not inform the plaintiff that the goods covered by the Railway receipt had not arrived. That is putting the position at the very highest in favour of the plaintiff, but even so, having regard to the practice of advancing 90 p. c. on Railway receipts, I should still be of opinion that it was the plaintiff's duty to satisfy himself that the goods covered by the receipt had actually arrived before the due date, and, that if he failed to do so he would not thereby be absolved from the obligation of tendering the delivery order backed by the goods according to his contract.

CONNOTATION OF TENDER.

This being my view of the legal relations existing between the parties, the case appears to be one, in the eye of the law, of extreme simplicity, falling within section 47 of the Contract Act. Under that section there was a specified time before which the plaintiff agreed to tender the goods sold. When I first read Rule 17 I thought, perhaps, that the word tender had been loosely used by the framers of those rules with the intention of giving it its ordinary sense or making it mean more than the wider word 'give.' If, the word had been 'give' instead of 'tender,' then, no doubt, it would have been an open question whether on the facts disclosed here it was for the defendant to demand the goods or for the plaintiff to offer them. On the rule, however, I can entertain no doubt, but that the framers meant the word 'tender' to have its full connotation, for even if, the vendor wishes to be on the safe side he is bound to tender without any demand being made by the purchaser and if he fails to do so, although, should he be dealing with an honest buyer, he is in no danger of incurring any loss, yet, if he is dealing with a dishonest buyer, as in the present case, he clearly precludes himself from having any access to the Courts of law. He cannot come here and complain that he has been damnified by the breach of the contract made between him and the defendant and on his own admission it is he who has first broken the contract. I have already explained that this is technical rather than substantial and according to what I believe the universal understanding of the market the plaintiff in a case like this, would have committed no fault whatever and all the dishonesty would have been on the side of the defendant. But the law in its extreme zeal to suppress gambling transactions and in its zealous desire to preserve public morality always succeeds in my opinion in ultimately making itself the instrument of injustice and the protector of the dishonest against the honest gambler. Considering that in all mercantile operations on a large scale there must always be a considerable element of what the law calls wagering, we find in an instructive case of this kind how hardly legal doctrine of wagering may often press against the innocent and shield the guilty. It cannot be doubted that but for the apprehension of those whose dishonest transactions must occasionally bring them very close to the domain of wagering and yet who are, in every sense, practically, honest dealers, the rules of this Association would have been worded in much more, simple direct and satisfactory manner.

Being perfectly satisfied of the real merits of the case and that on the ground of morality all those merits are on the side of the plaintiff. I shall, in dismissing his suit, direct that each party bear his own costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Motichand and Devidas.

Solicitors for the defendant:—Tyabji Dahyabhai & Co.

APPELLATE SIDE

RIOTING AND MURDER.

SENTENCE OF TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE UPHELD.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)

VANKAPPA AND OTHERS v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

These were two appeals from the convictions and sentences of transportation for life passed by Mr. E. H. E. Legatt, Sessions Judge of Dharwar.

On 5th November last at 6 p.m. one Venkappa saw some five or six persons passing by his field in the village of Tadkod with sickles in their hands. Suspecting that they were going to steal fodder, he reported the same to his cousin Kushappa and others. They stopped there waiting in the field, when the five or six men came with loads of fodder. They were challenged and out of them only one Chidambar was caught and the rest ran away. While they were proceeding with Chidambar to the village ten or fifteen persons came from the direction of the village and demanded the release of Chidambar. A fight ensued and as a result two persons, Kirshappa and Nagappa got severe injuries and died soon after. The present appellants with ten other persons were arrested for the offences of murder, rioting, and rescuing a person from lawful custody and put before the Sessions Judge.

The main question before the Sessions Judge was as to the identity of the accused who beat the deceased. The Sessions Judge observed that admittedly there was enmity between many of the prosecution witnesses and the accused persons and that many witnesses were deposing to a state of things which they had never seen. Still relying upon some of them he found the second, fifth, seventh and the tenth accused guilty of the offences charged and sentenced them to transportation for life.

Their Lordships, relying upon the appreciation of evidence by the Sessions Judge confirmed the conviction and sentences and dismissed the appeals.

Mr. Binning with Mr. Nilkant Atmaram appeared for the accused Nos. 5, 7 and 10.

Mr. Kulkarni appeared for the second accused.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 3RD OF JULY, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

209-14—Jehangir G. & B. Ladkubai widow Navivapu, widow and Machhv K & C

686-13.—Matu J & M. Krishnarao Bhaskerji Thele, v. Narayen Kashnath & ors, Sm. B & Co, Ragh N & Co.

1302-14—Purmanand and Co, Ghella Bharmal and anr v Mansey Virdhar, Ardesir H D and Co.

740-14—Madh K and Co, Ishwardas Lakhmidas and anr v Badriprasad Tikaram and ors, Nanu H and Co, Bhimji and Co, Ard H D and Co, Daph F and D.

1071-14—Payne and Co, Abdulla Alladin Mahomed Dana v Ahmed Allarakhia, Jehangir S M and H.

1288-14—Jehangir S M and H, Bai Bhicaji and anr v Paroshaw Jiwanji Kerawalla, Mer K E B and Co.

1462-14.—Mulla and Mulla, Esmail Haji Varaya v. Sardarkhan Abbas Khan, Patell & Eze.

9-15.—Vachha & Co. Messrs Dana Fatta and Co, a firm, Narayen Babaji Jawle.

1151-14.—Mulji and Tha. Nathmal Walaji v. Poonamchand Panaji & ors, Ragh N & Co.

1081-14.—Manecklal & Co, Jamnadas Purshotam v. Haji Hassain Haji Essa & Sons, a firm and ors, Soonderdas & Co.

Before The Honourable Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court, No. 43.

Chamber matters for disposal.

914-12—Dubash and Co, Messrs Jiva Coorji and Co v Pragji Jiva and anr, 21-6-15.

In Re Mortgage and Agreement dated 18th September 1914 and C A Bill of Costs of Messrs Patell and Ezekiel Attorney at Law, Patell and Ezekiel, Patell and Ezekiel appellants v Bai Gangabai widow and anr clients, Unwalla P and P, 21-6-15.

757-15—Vachha and Co, Jivabhai Naranji Desai v Edward A. De Souza, 24-6-15.

982-12—Mirza Mirza and M. Noorbhai Karimbhai v Abdullaly Tajbhoy, 24-6-15.

T and J J in Re Petition for L/A of property and credits of Balkrishna Namdeo deceased, Mehta D and Lalji, Anusuyabai widow petitioner v Messrs Mehta D and Lalji applicant, 25-6-15.

In re taxed costs of Messrs Bicknell M E and Co, and in re suit No. 110-12—Bicknell M E and Co, R D Sethna v Meheralli Abdulkhia, 25-6-15.

In re C of Wards Act VIII of 1890—Kanga and Sayani, In re Sahabai a minor v Mahomedally Ibrahimji Petitioner, Payne and Co. Notice 24-6-15.

811-08—Madhowji R and Ch, Vadilal Lalchand and ors v Shyamsunder Hargoodas & anr, Jamsetji R & D, For review of taxation.

1337-14—Khanderao L and M. Purshotam Krishna Vete vPandurang Yeshwant Data and ors, Chitnis and Kanga, 14-6-15.

173-14—Jehangir and Somji, Damaji Moroba Patell v Haji Cassum, Payne and Co, 11-6-15.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899—Little and Co, In re Award of Muncherjee Nasserwanji Chandabhoy & anr dated 7th August 1911 v Pranlal Kahandas Josipura petitioners, Mulji and Th. Bhai K and Gir, 18-6-15.

1474-14—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Govindji Topan and anr v Bai Gomtibai widow and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, 21-6-15.

386-15—Surajmal and Co, Khorshedbanoo v Pestonji Dadabhai Bhandari and ors, Payne and Co, 21-6-15.

825-13—Jehangir S M and H, Chandru Lillaru a firm v Devidas Fulchand and Co a firm, Mulla and Mulla, 21-6-15.

C C 301-15—Payne and Co, The Crescent Mills Co Ltd and anr v Messrs Hemraj Jairam a firm, Edgelow G W and Co, 22-6-15.

1042-14—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Narrandas Lalchand a firm v Panachand Harilal and ors, Daphtary F and D, 24-6-15.

470-11—Soonderdas and Co, Rambalabh Harmukhrai v Gopiram Harmukhrai & ors, Bhai K and Gir, 28-6-15.

347-08—Little and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Hiravahu widow and ors, Crawford B and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, 28-6-15.

92-15—Sabnis and Gore, Gajanan Narayen Thakur v Bhagwan Tulook and anr, J A Valles, 28-6-15.

280-15—Vachha and Co, Karim Mahomed Abdul Kadar v Haji Ahmed Cassam Haji Dosal and anr, Daphtary F & D, 29-6-15.

1407-14—Crawford B and Co, Karl Elingir and anr v Chuggondas and Co a firm, Payne and Co, 29-6-15.

982-14—Payne and Co, Kisondas Damodhardas and ors v Dhirajlal Damodhardas and ors, Shroff D and D, 29-6-15.

584-12—Bhai K and Gir, Vithaldas Gooldas v Chunilal Fakirchand and ors, Dikshit and P, Payne and Co, 29-6-15.

199-15—Captain and Vaidya, Dewji Kallianji v R D Sethna and anr, Shroff D and D, 29-6-15.

1247-14—Smetham B and Co, Dayaram Mangamal v Kedarmal Chandrabhau Jamsetji K and D, 29-6-15.

359-15—Little and Co, Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail and Co a firm and anr v Govindji Bhanji, Wadia G and Co, 1-7-15.

O S 273-15—Soonderdas and Co, The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co Ltd v Nomanbhai Mulla Lookhmanji and anr, Vachha and Co, 16-3-15.

In Re Indian Cos Act VII of 1913—Smethams B and Co, In Re the Poona Cotton and Silk Mafg Co Ltd v H J Dixon and Co Ltd petitioners, Payne and Co, Bhai K and Gir, Petition for hearing.

In Re Indian Cos Act VI of 1882—Payne and Co, In Re the Credit Bank of India Ltd (in liquidation) v E D Sethna Official liquidator, D A Cama and anr petitioners, Parties concerned, For adjudication of claims.

Suit for hearing and final disposal (in Court).

Long Cause.

1364-14—Jehangir M and S. V P. Kelkar v Jagannath Dharmaji Nakwa, D J Mantri, Part heard.

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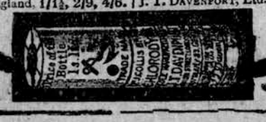

SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

BY SANDY SEVENTY.

WHAT BOMBAY OWES TO THE CHAMBER OF THE FIFTIES.

A variety of commercial topics of no little importance engaged the attention of the successive committees of the Chamber during the epoch-making period of Bombay in the Fifties. The unsatisfactory service of the Mail, the expediency of a bi-monthly service, the scarcity of shipping and the consequent dearness of freight, the crude system of haulage and transport, the desirability of stimulating mercantile produce, the postal service, the progress of the infant railways the burden of transit duties, and other kindred topics were the subject matter of the annual report, not forgetting the ever-fresh topic of the extended cultivation of cotton. It is indeed a striking fact that, all through the history of the Chamber of Commerce, *the* one subject of trade above all others which has continuously occupied the attention of that body is cotton. There is nothing surprising in it seeing that King Cotton has reigned supreme in the seaborne trade of Bombay. Whatever the ancient trade in this staple commodity and whatever travellers and others may have said and written about it, there is no doubt of the fact that it began to attract the attention of the merchants of the West in a very large degree from the Seventeenth Century. It must, however, be recognised that the systematic exports of the raw staple and some of its popular manufactured products, calicoes in particular, were owing to the enterprise of the British merchants trading to the East, who eventually established the Great East India Company. Milburn, who laboriously compiled those two ponderous volumes of Indian and Asiatic Trade, as back as 1812, gives us an excellent narrative of Indian Cotton. And so does another laborious compiler of that period, Mr. Macpherson. The latter gives a clear insight into the cotton trade by exhibiting samples of cotton invoices from Bombay. They are so interesting that they are worthy of study in the original, as it is not possible to transcribe in this place one of these for the delectation of our modern cotton merchants. Perhaps it may form one of the appendices to these "Shells" when collected in a book form.

In those invoices the shipper of Bombay Cotton to-day may learn for himself what the actual price of the best raw material, what the cost of transport and what the other charges were. He may compare notes as to freights and commission; also as to remittances and exchange which was always at a premium and in favour of India.

GROWTH OF THE COTTON TRADE.

But whatever was the cost of raw cotton at the commencement of the Nineteen Century, there is no doubt, that in the early Fifties the best Broach and Surat variety did not sell for more than for Rs. 70 to Rs. 100 per candy. Cotton growing in the United States was not half so extensive as in this country till 1856. So that it is perfectly intelligible how persistent the Chamber was in its efforts to urge on the Bombay Government the importance and value of extended cultivation of cotton. But at this time of the day it is almost supererogatory to discourse on this subject, which is so familiar to every commercial man in Bombay, if not to the proverbial schoolboy of Thomas Babington Macaulay. But one name should not be omitted from mention in this place. How many are there in the city who not only extensively buy and sell cotton but recklessly speculate in it and even gamble themselves into ruin; who are aware of one of the pioneers who had had a great deal to do with improving the quality of Broach cotton in the Fifties. An honourable mention is made by the Chamber in one of its reports of that person, unknown to fame. He was Mr. J. M. Davis. There have, no doubt, been other Davises since; but this pioneer specially deserves mention, seeing that it was in the later part of the Fifties that the United States rose to the importance of extended cultivation of cotton, though the Civil War was yet remote and undreamt of. It was Liverpool which was so keen and Liverpool was goaded by the Manchester factory owners of the time, the early free traders of whom were Bright and Cobden. The free traders, who were mill-owners, were greatly impressed by the necessity of importing as much as they promptly could of Broach and Surat cotton from year to year. It was a dire necessity with them. Manchester moved the Liverpool cotton merchants. These in their turn moved the Bombay Chamber, who were themselves independently alive to the thriving trade in the commodity to the Presidency and bring ample grant to the treasury of the State. But the mill-owners of Manchester had another string to their bow. They were urging the Magnates in Leadenhall Street to bring pressure on the Bombay Government. Thus it was the combined pressure of the two strong British interests which stimulated the larger cultivation of cotton. Private interests thus had a deep and solid foundation of the more extensive growth of cotton which of course the Civil War in America vastly stimulated. A public calamity in one country was the opportunity of another, exactly as we see to-day how, owing to the prevalent horrid war, more than one neutral State has been forging ahead and 'capturing the trade and industries, for the time, of the enemy.' It may not be unnatural under the circumstances to question the Bombay mill-owners whether they would have been in the position they are situated to-day but for the initial steam and power applied from without. No doubt, India or rather Bombay, *sui motu*, could have considerably stimulated cotton cultivation. But it is a question whether the vast strides made in cotton cultivation would have been possible but for the two basic factors referred to.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE MAIL SERVICE.

As to the irregularity of the mails of those days one cannot but sympathise with the Chamber of the Fifties, seeing how those of the present generation, since the opening of the Suez Canal, have been situated. The development of International Trade, which commenced soon after the opening of the Canal and the immense strides in steam navigation in consequence thereof, urgently demanded a regular bi-monthly service and that at a greater speed than was ever possible or thinkable during the age of the wooden walls and the early period of steam vessels. But the foreign trade took leaps and bounds, and as the need of speedier correspondence was firmly established, it became absolutely essential to have a weekly mail service, well-regulated well ordered, and withal punctual. In this respect all the foreign chambers in the country set on foot a combined agitation, which eventually had its effects on the Post Office in London. Many indeed, were the angry correspondents in the papers and many more were the well reasoned representations of the different Chambers, heartily supported by the Press, and by the members of the House of Commons in London interested in India's foreign trade. When all the difficulties were one by one smoothed down, it would appear that the one potential *lion* in the path of the reform was the autocrat at St. Martins Le Grand. Fortified by the British Navy at his back the customary objection to increased salaries to carry the mails was brought forward. But it was proved to demonstration that objection was untenable, having regard to the fact that there were good strong competitive navigation companies ready and willing to carry the Indian Mails. There was a periodic struggle, as each time the contract for subsidy had to be discussed in the House of Commons. And by a strange irony of fate it happened that, thanks to the many competing lines, the Monopolist Mail Company, had to climb down as to its subsidy. It was something over £70,000 a quarter of a century ago, and it is only half or less than half at present. The duration of the passage of the mails has from time time been steadily curtailed in response to the reasonable agitation of the chambers to speed the mails and to have them delivered on the thirteenth day from London. All these reforms in the regular and early Mail service have been accomplished stage by stage, since the Fifties and the men of the present generation owe a debt of gratitude to the Chamber in this respect. A more signal service to the Empire could not have been rendered. But just contrast the irregular, delayed and even vaxatious Mail service of the Fifties. It would be deemed "inlolerable" to wait for a month to get letters, papers and periodicals, let alone "overland" goods. And yet further contrast the fact that for a time, a little earlier than the Fifties, the monthly Mail of the time was carried by the vessels of the Indian Navy, which necessarily steamed slower than the private merchant boats. Can anybody realise to-day the mental condition of merchants, when owing to the perils of the sea and unavoidable causes, the Mail was late in arriving. There were no cables and no way of learning any news about a breakdown or other casualty, and we ought not to forget that, apart from any cables, submarine or land to speak of. We had none till 1865,—the landing of the mails at our antiquated bunders was one of a most primitive character, apart from the difficulties of the high monsoon seas at the Customs House. For a long time it was at the Customs House bunder that the mails were landed. It was somewhere in the Eighties that they began to be landed at the Apollo Bunder. Even after landing, not till the middle of the Seventies, was there any efficient organisation at the Post Office to sort the letters. The earliest deliveries were made at the windows specially reserved at the Post Office. And hundreds of the genus hamal and peon crowded soon after the Mail was signalled, with their window-delivery tickets keeping a weary watch and waiting for their respective office letters. It was always an interesting sight, very suggestive, to see these crowds and muse awhile on the method of delivery. The sea-sorting system did away with the primitive sorting, and Bombay, and for that matter all India, was gratified when letters came to hand within two hours of their landing. Contrast all the conditions of Postal Mail delivery to-day with those of the Fifties. One cannot but thank the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in the first instance for all it has done during the last half a century and more. Surely those sturdy stalwarts of the chamber are the makers of the new Bombay, of the cables, the docks and the railways. But for their persistent agitation made in all these respects we should never have got half the reforms.

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A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 11.

Although the general public, especially those—and there are few in any other case—who have relatives or dear friends at the front, are contenting themselves with neutral colours and severe styles in this memorable war summer, there are a few who still follow their heart's desire in the matter of lingerie frocks; and to them alone we look for bright colour and startling effects. The stage, which generally leads the way in brilliant fashions, has given us some beautiful models in the last few weeks. One example is silver fish net mounted over soft shimmering satin, with palest pink folded satin to outline the waist. A pink and a red rose complete the scheme. Pale yellow tulle with silver embroidery make up into a most effective three-flounced frock. The millinery of the season rings the changes on three schemes only—all white, all black, and black and white, or white and black as the case may be. Black straw with a brim of white aeroplane makes a very chic toque, trimmed on the crown with white marguerites. With a navy dress nothing is more becoming than a navy taffetas or Tagal trimmed with wings, sharp-pointed and upstanding. The little veil reaching only to the upper lip is universally worn; and the colour of the veil usually matches the hat.

A SMART COSTUME.

The becoming model costume here shown is intended for present wear, and is of purple linen trimmed with black silk. The skirt is somewhat narrower than some of the season's examples, to meet the views of those who view with disfavour the wider jupons. The coat is of three-quarter length, pleated from the belt downwards. These pleats must be perfectly made, and pressed to a nicety, or they are a failure. The upper part is cut all in one, and fastens ever so slightly over to the left side with two buttons. The collar is of the stand-up, turn-down shape that is so generally becoming. The accompanying hat is the present season's presentment of the French sailor, and is large and shady, being completed by the veil at the back which falls below the shoulders. That may be of purple straw edged with black silk to match the dress.

A FASHIONABLE TOQUE.

The smart little toque here shown is composed of navy-blue chip and silver galon. At the left side is a knot of mixed flowers that tone with the straw, and a single high-up standing rose. The toque is a model suggestive of the old "pork-pie" hat of our grandmothers, only it is worn at a prettier angle than our foremothers adopted, according to pictures of the period, and is poised on more perfectly dressed hair. The days of two or three years ago, when fashion ordained that "woman's crowning glory" should be hidden, are happily past; and pretty puffs and curls are now visible under all the present-day hats. It will be noted in the above illustration that the rose on the toque is repeated at the front of the collar.

CHARMING FROCK FOR LITTLE GIRL.

The delightful child's frock here depicted is made of pale-blue muslin patterned with pastel-coloured flowers. The collar, yoke, and cuffs are of dainty cream lace, and the sash and small bow of black satin. The little skirt is composed of two frills, and the bodice has a loose blouse effect that is very comfortable wear for hot days. The sleeves are of three-quarter length, finished by tiny cuffs, and have a suggestion of spaulette on the shoulders. It is a very easy garment to make up if the pattern is followed; and of course almost any thin material could be used, though soft muslin is essentially dainty and suitable for little girls' wear in the summer. The hair-bow may be black satin, or match the frock.

RECIPES FOR SOME SALADS.

SALAD A LA FRANCAISE.

Wash the lettuces well, put them in a clean cloth, and swing round until dry. Rub the salad-bowl with a slice of onion, and mix in the bowl two tablespoonfuls of oil, one dessertspoonful of vinegar, a little salt, a very little castor sugar, and a good sprinkling of black pepper. Stir the lettuce round well in the mixture and serve. This quantity of oil and vinegar is sufficient for two medium lettuces, and salads of endive, corn, cress, or Batavian lettuce should be made in the same way.

SWEETBREAD, MACARONI, AND TOMATO SALAD.

Prepare a lamb's or calf's sweetbread for cooking, parboil it, and then stew gently until tender in a little stock. When done, divide in small pieces. In the meantime drop a little macaroni into fast-boiling salted water, and put aside to cool. Boil for twenty minutes. Make a thick mayonnaise sauce of the yolk of an egg, oil—added a drop at a time—and when thick, work in vinegar, salt, pepper, and a spoonful of cream. When the sweetbread and macaroni are cold, dress them in a salad-bowl with chopped lettuce and cress, and garnish with slices of tomato.

FISH SALAD.

This salad may be made with the remains of almost any cold boiled fish. Cut up the fish into small pieces, and break up the leaves of two French lettuces, add four tarragon leaves and a little chervil, season with pepper and salt, put in three or four spoonfuls of oil and two of French vinegar, mix thoroughly, and serve.

AN AMERICAN SALAD.

Cut a fresh cabbage into the thinnest shreds possible, season it well with salt, black pepper, tarragon vinegar, finely chopped onion, oil, and cream. Mix well together in a bowl, and garnish with slices of hard-boiled egg, strips of ham or tongue, some capers, and sprinkle it well with chopped tarragon and chervil.

ORANGE SALAD (FOR WILD DUCK).

Remove all skin and pith from the oranges, cut into the natural divisions, and season with salad oil, a little brandy, a teaspoonful of castor sugar, and the same of finely chopped tarragon and chervil.

CRAB AND LETTUCE SALAD.

Trim and wash two French lettuces, divide the leaves into small pieces, and drain them well. Remove the meat from a cooked crab. Shred it finely, and mix it with the above. Cut a hard-boiled egg into slices, remove the yolk, and mix the latter with some vinaigrette sauce. Season the salad with salt and pepper, and arrange it neatly in a salad bowl. Garnish with rings of hard-boiled white of eggs and sprinkle with chopped parsley and chives.

Vinaigrette Sauce.—Mince finely one shallot, two sprigs of parsley, and the same quantity of chervil and chives. Put with them one tablespoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of black pepper, and three tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Stir well together, add by degrees, stirring all the time, four tablespoonfuls of salad oil. Stir until the ingredients are well mixed.

MUSIC AS PUBLIC NUISANCE.

THE DEGRADATION OF TASTE.

Mr. Thomas Beecham delivered a lecture at Bedford College for Women on the night of Thursday, June 3, the subject of which was described as "The burning question in music: fine art or public nuisance?" The title is indicative of Mr. Beecham's trenchant way of attacking questions of musical economics, says "The Times," but if any went to the lecture merely with the hope of hearing him heave verbal brickbats at the heads of his fellows (a pastime of which musicians are notoriously fond) they were disappointed. His audience was better employed.

It is true that, speaking in a temple of female learning, in the presence of the head of our oldest musical academy and of the musical inspector to the Board of Education, Mr. Beecham, says the paper, dared to speak of the superstition of education; that he outlined the temperamental characteristics of musicians in a way which was not altogether complimentary, and called in Horace to support his view. But neither the educationists nor the many executive musicians who were present could mistake his aim. He wished to emphasize the peculiar conditions of musical art, as distinguished from all other artistic and intellectual activities, to show why musicians are apt to isolate themselves from the rest of the community and why the rest of the community sometimes would be glad if they were more isolated. And he particularly wished to impress the fact that the education, and particularly the free education, of musicians in ever-increasing numbers and out of all proportion to the demand for their services is producing disaster in the ranks of the musical profession and degradation of music as a fine art.

He is by no means the first amongst musicians to raise that alarm, but we do not remember having heard anyone speak so forcibly of the evils of music where it is not wanted. "Music," he said, "forces itself into every entertainment, from the drama to the cinema show." People cannot be allowed to meet for conversation or a meal without having their ears assaulted with music, generally of the worst type, and all because those trained to practise music as a fine art cannot earn a living without becoming a public nuisance. Its perpetual din makes the mass of people insensitive to the finer aspects of music and Mr. Beecham, went so far as to prophesy a public revolt from its tyranny. Except that one occasionally sees in London a restaurant which advertises "no music" among its attractions, one cannot observe, much as one would like to, any very clear symptoms of revolt. Unfortunately the insensitiveness which such music breeds raises an effective barrier against it; when one lives constantly in a noise one ceases to long for silence.

QUANTITY V. QUALITY.

But, leaving the standpoint of the general public and coming back to that of the musician, what remedies are possible? Here Mr. Beecham was a little tentative. He proposed the raising of the standard of entrance examinations at musical colleges and the temporary suspension of scholarships. He would give more to the teacher and less to the pupil, and he quoted M. Victor Maurel, who, when told of the thousands of pupils who had passed through the doors of a certain English college, replied "Wonderful! But how many artists have you?" That is of course the real point, the placing of quality before quantity, and Mr. Beecham said that musicians must unite (though how he did not say) to create an aristocracy of art. True, but is there not something to be done and is not something being done from another standpoint? There is the education of amateurs in the best sense which is going on in schools and to a certain extent evidenced in such things as the competitive festivals, and which aims, not at increasing the numbers of musical specialists, but at creating a higher standard of general musical taste, and an enjoyment of music which is to a large extent independent of the specialist. A hundred years ago the majority of people in this country made their own music and enjoyed it. Young ladies played the piano in drawing-rooms, sang duets, and called in their male friends for vocal quartets; folksongs were heard in cottages, and ballads were posted upon the walls of country inns. Then came what Mr. Beecham calls the superstition of education, the Marianne Dashwoods of the drawing-room hurried off to win scholarships at musical colleges and become "professionals," and the songs of the countryside were smothered. But that was only for a time, and latterly those who have looked outside London have seen the real music-making impulse reviving in such activities as we have named.

AN ARISTOCRACY OF ARTISTS.

The strong growth of a more enlightened public taste might produce a check to the over-production of second-rate professionals; it would not make unnecessary the creation of a true artistic aristocracy. On the contrary, such an aristocracy of artists would be all the more needed to stimulate and direct taste and set a standard. The two between them might sweep away the class of the superfluous musical wage-earner. The circumstances of the moment may help; there have been individuals of that class who, asking themselves whether they could not find an occupation more profitable to themselves and to the community, have found a splendid answer. But it is of the future and not of the present that one thinks in discussing any artistic question now, and Mr. Beecham's aim is to seize the pause which the war has brought as an opportunity for reflection. The repetition of the same methods and lack of methods after the war will produce the same results, but musicians who take their art seriously have the chance now to concert measures against an undesirable repetition.

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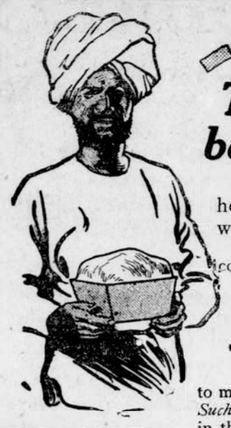

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LYONS AND LIPTONS.

LIBEL ACTION SETTLED BY APOLOGY.

In the King's Bench Division before Mr. Justice Darling and a Special Jury, on June 9, settlement was announced in a libel action brought by Messrs. J. Lyons and Co. (Limited) against Messrs. Lipton (Limited).

Mr. Alexander Neilson, on behalf of the plaintiffs, said the action was brought for damages for libel and slanders which had been written and uttered by people in the employ of Messrs. Lipton. The general nature of the libels and slanders was that the directors of Messrs. Lyons were Germans, that they had German sympathies, that the company was a German firm, and that by purchasing the plaintiffs' commodities the public were assisting the enemies of their country.

The plaintiffs, added Mr. Neilson, were now satisfied that these statements were made and circulated without the knowledge, consent, or approval of the board of the defendant company, or of any of the directors. Having now come to terms, the plaintiffs accepted the formal withdrawal of each of the allegations, and an unreserved apology which counsel for the defendants would make, together with the payment of a sum which was amply sufficient to cover all charges, costs, and expenses.

In these circumstances the plaintiffs were very glad to be able to inform his lordship that they had come to an amicable settlement, and to state publicly that they appreciated the spirit in which the defendant company had met them.

SEALING FRIENDSHIP WITH A "TEA PARTY."

Mr. H. A. McCardie, for the defendants, said the statements complained of circulated among Messrs. Lipton's tea agents were entirely untrue and unjustifiable. They were made by certain employees of the company without the knowledge, consent, or approval of the board or any of the directors, and had met with the severest censure.

The defendants unreservedly withdrew these statements and offered a complete apology to the plaintiffs. They agreed to the terms endorsed on counsel's briefs, and appreciated and reciprocated the spirit in which the plaintiffs had met them.

Mr. Justice Darling: I gather they are all friends now. (Laughter.)

Mr. McCardie: Universal friendship now prevails.

His Lordship: Perhaps they will have a tea party at which they will consume one another's commodities. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. McCardie: I hope this tea party will take place as soon as possible. (Laughter.)

Mr. Neilson: With your lordship's approval the order will be—the defendants withdrawing, the action will be stayed on the terms endorsed on counsel's briefs.

His Lordship: Very well.

SOLDIERS' LOVE FOR "K. OF K."

"DAILY MAILS" TORN UP AT THE FRONT

A private in the Supply Column, 2nd Corps headquarters of the Expeditionary Force (says the "Star") sends the following letter to the Mayor of Dunstable (Councillor F. T. Garrett):—

I see my old native town of Dunstable has held a mass meeting under your chairmanship to protest against the wicked unjustifiable attacks on Lord Kitchener by Lord Northcliffe. I am glad to tell you that I have seen some "Daily Mails" torn to pieces to-day. Every Englishman should bar them. Lord Kitchener is the most loved man amongst the British soldiers to-day—Lord Northcliffe the most hated.

Another soldier, in the 1st Herts Regiment, who in peace times is an ardent Conservative election worker, in a letter home says: "I hope you don't have the "Daily Mail" or any of the Northcliffe papers in the house: I think it is a scandal that they should have the power to work so much mischief."

Tyneside workmen have shown their appreciation of Lord Kitchener's services to the nation in the following telegram to his lordship:—

At a meeting held under the chairmanship of the Lord Mayor of Newcastle, of over 1,000 delegates, representing 150,000 workers on Tyneside, in connection with the formation of the King's Squad or flying column of armament workers a resolution of complete confidence in your lordship was moved by a workman from the body of the hall and adopted unanimously and with acclamation. (Signed) Capt. Kelly, Secretary of Armaments Committee.

Aldershot Town Council also passed a unanimous vote of confidence in the administrative work of Lord Kitchener as Secretary of State for War, and expressing satisfaction at such an oppointment.

PARK ROYAL BURNT.

300 WAR OFFICE CARS DESTROYED.

The disastrous blaze at Park Royal on June 10, resulted in damage estimated between £80,000 and £100,000, says the "Daily Mail."

The fire involved buildings covering three acres, in which were standing, just ready for delivery to the War Office, over 100 Red Cross motor-ambulances and 200 motor-vans for the Army Service Corps, costing between £100 and £400 each. These were either totally destroyed or hopelessly damaged.

The fire burst out in the very centre of the great works of Messrs. Brown, Hughes and Strachen, Ltd., motor body builders, who are carrying out extensive Government contracts. Workshops, show rooms, offices and stores all became involved in rapid succession.

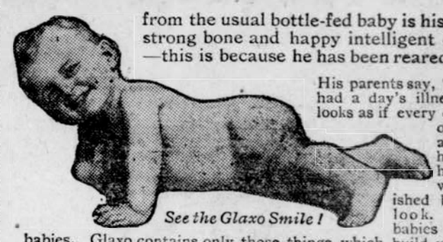
The fire brigades were powerless until the buildings began to collapse, when an extraordinary scene of ruin presented itself.

Troops helped the brigades in the final task of extinction.

A most searching investigation is being made into the cause of the fire, which has thrown a large number of men temporarily out of employment.

Park Royal is the permanent show ground of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

The Difference in this Baby



from the usual bottle-fed baby is his firm flesh, strong bone and happy intelligent expression—this is because he has been reared on Glaxo.

His parents say, "He has not had a day's illness," and he looks as if every day is a day of happiness and joy to him. This is how every well-nourished baby should look. Glaxo-fed babies are lucky babies. Glaxo contains only those things which build up firm flesh and strong bone, muscle and brain. It builds strong, healthy babies, not flabby ones. It is the over-fat flabby Baby who gets bronchitis and chills, and is never really happy.

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This is because Glaxo is only milk, with extra cream and milk-sugar, and contains no starch or flour. Glaxo is a complete food for Baby, right from birth, and as only hot water—no cream or milk—has to be added, it is inexpensive and very easily prepared.

Give your Baby "Glaxo"—the best is not too good for him.

Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

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The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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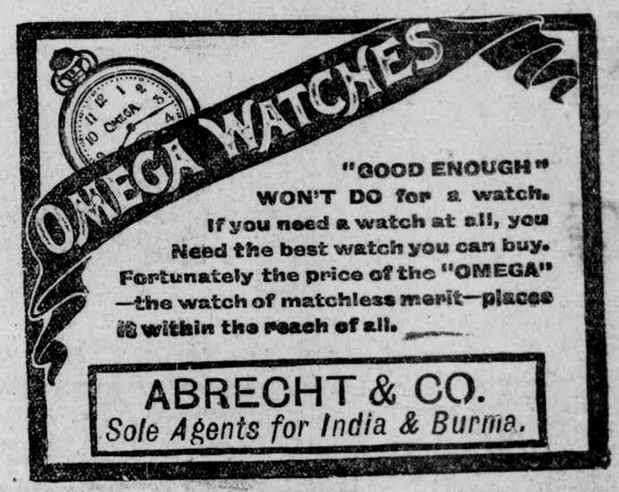
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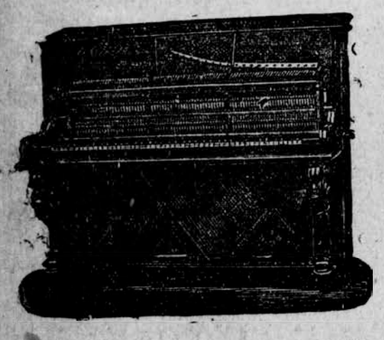

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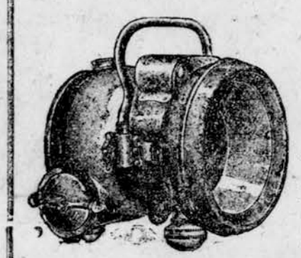

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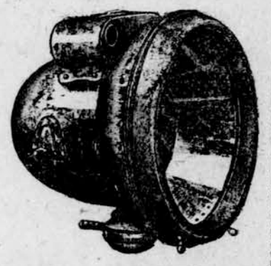

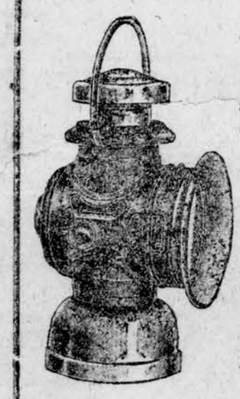

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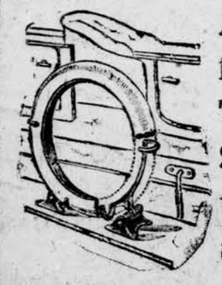

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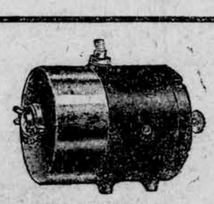

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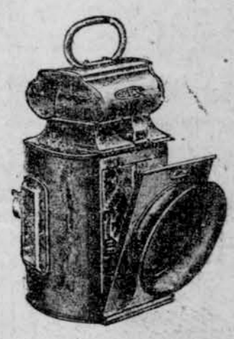

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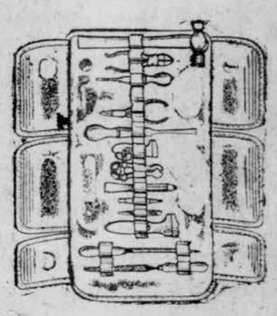

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